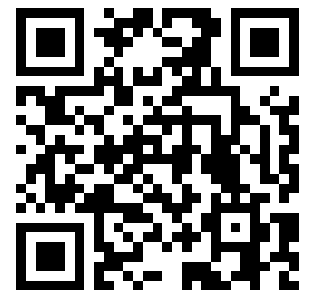

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GREENBRIER
WILD & SCENIC
RIVER STUDY



**FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
AND STUDY REPORT**





FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study
Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe and
Summers Counties, West Virginia

Lead Agency: USDA - Forest Service

Cooperating Agencies: USDI - National Park Service
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

West Virginia Department of
Natural Resources
Charleston, West Virginia 25305

Responsible Official: R. Max Peterson, Chief
Forest Service

For Further Information Contact: John W. Hazel
Wild and Scenic Rivers Planner
Monongahela National Forest
P. O. Box 1548
Elkins, West Virginia 26241
Phone: (304) 636-1800

Abstract: Five alternatives regarding the addition of the Greenbrier River to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System are described and evaluated. The alternatives are: (1) continuation of present management direction, no Wild and Scenic Rivers System designation; (2) full designation of all eligible segments from the headwaters to the mouth, a total of 199 miles, under federal management; (3) designation of all eligible segments, excluding thirteen miles for a proposed dry reservoir, a total of 186 miles, under federal management; (4) designation of all eligible segments from the headwaters to Anthony, a total of 133 miles, under federal management; and (5) inclusion of segments specified in Alternative 4 to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, but through State request for designation, and management by the State or political subdivision of the State in accordance with Section 2(a)(ii) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. A proposal to modify Alternative 5 by extending the boundary of scenic river designation from Anthony to the U.S. Interstate Route 64 bridge at North Caldwell, a total of 146 miles, resulted from public response through review of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. A map of the proposal is included as part of this document. Alternative 5 is the Forest Service preferred alternative.

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study
Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe and
Summers Counties, West Virginia

General Information

- A. Copies of this Final Environmental Impact Statement may be obtained from:

Mr. John W. Hazel
Wild and Scenic Rivers Planner
Monongahela National Forest
P. O. Box 1548
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

- B. A full description of the purpose and need, alternatives including proposed actions, affected environment, environmental consequences, appendices the Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study Report, and related work papers and documents are available for review at:

The U.S.D.A., Forest Service
Monongahela National Forest
Sycamore Street
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

- C. Comments on this Final Environmental Impact Statement or Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study Report should be submitted to:

Ralph F. Mumme
Forest Supervisor
Monongahela National Forest
P. O. Box 1548
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
GREENBRIER WILD AND SCENIC RIVER STUDY
Errata and Response to Public Comments

This document presents the Forest Service response to the public comments received on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study. The Notice of Availability for the DEIS was published in the Federal Register, September 16, 1983. This notice requested public review and comment by November 7, 1983.

Changes made to the DEIS in response to the public comment are minor. They include:

- o A new cover sheet
- o Errata sheet with minor clarification of the Alternative 5 description
- o Responses to comments on the Draft EIS
- o Appendix L - Recreation Use Projections

This document together with the DEIS will be filed with the Environmental Protection Agency as the Final Environmental Impact Statement. This is allowed instead of rewriting the entire draft statement when changes to the DEIS in response to comments are minor (40 CFR 1503.4(c)).

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LIST OF RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT EIS	48-A
SUMMARY OF PUBLIC RESPONSE TO THE DRAFT EIS	48-C
RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT EIS	48-E
APPENDIX L - RECREATION USE PROJECTIONS	A51

Alternative 5 Proposed Action (133 Miles, State Local Management) - Segments A, B, C, and D would be designated components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. However, scenic Segment D, beginning at the confluence of the East and West Forks, would terminate at Anthony. Segment D would be reduced to ninety-six miles long and Segment E would not be designated. A river corridor averaging 230 acres per mile of river, totaling approximately 30,700 acres is in this alternative. Of this total acreage, 14,698 acres are public administered lands and 16,002 acres are privately owned.

Inclusion would be through State request to the Secretary of Interior in accordance with Section 2(a) (ii) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Management would be by State or subdivision of the State, as determined in preparation of a management plan.

This study has found widespread desire to protect the Greenbrier River and keep its natural character with as little change from present conditions as possible. There has not been agreement on how this can be accomplished.

Protecting a river's naturalness through inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System requires the active support of all parties involved. This includes federal, State and local government, interest group, riparian landowner, and other public entities. Riparian landowners, for the most part, have opposed designation. Local government and some special interest groups support the landowners in opposition. They have presumed that the Forest Service or National Park Service would be named the managing agency if the Greenbrier was included in the National System by act of Congress, as provided in Section 2(a) (i) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The public and local governments in opposition to wild and scenic designation fear that federal management will impose constraints that are too restrictive. The ultimate fear is condemnation of land or easement by a federal managing agency as a method for controlling incompatible land uses.

Section 2(a) (ii) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act provides a procedure that may resolve these concerns of legislative designation and federal management and at the same time provide protection for the Greenbrier River.

Under this procedure:

- Publics interested in preservation of the Greenbrier River would request that the river from its headwaters to its confluence with Knapp Creek at Marlinton be protected by an act of State legislature, amending the West Virginia Natural Streams Preservation Act. (The river below Knapp Creek is now protected by this act).
- Publics interested in preservation of the Greenbrier River would establish a board or commission through the local county governments. The purpose of this board would be to formulate a plan for the river and adjacent lands. A comprehensive management plan would include corridor boundaries, development and land use controls, and facilities planning. federal, State, city, special interest group, landowner, and other interests would be consulted and involved in preparing the plan. The board would work directly with the State Department of Natural Resources in defining management responsibility.

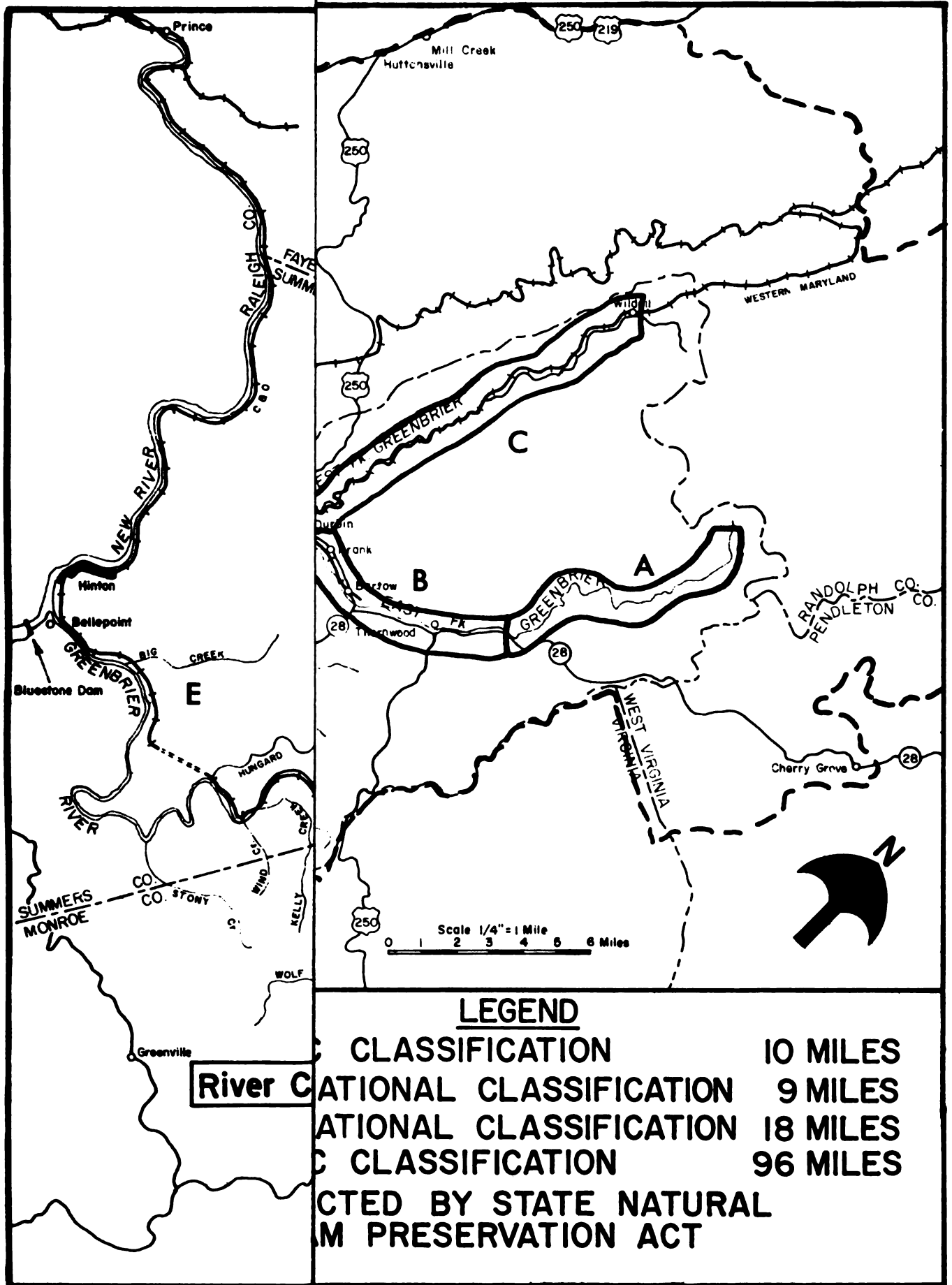
- The board would seek inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System through a State Department of Natural Resources request for consideration by the State Governor.
- The Governor would review the management plan for approval and support. The Governor would then forward a letter to the Secretary of the Interior requesting that the Greenbrier River be added to the National System.
- The Secretary of Interior would make a determination that the management plan is sufficient and is being effectively implemented to warrant inclusion in the system.

This approach provides protection for the Greenbrier River in the National System while providing a comprehensive and working management plan prior to designation. It retains control of the river at State and local level and should eliminate public apprehension associated with federal management.

The West Virginia Department of Natural Resources response to the draft environmental statement supported "the concept of protecting the free-flowing nature and scenic attributes of the Greenbrier River". The response also requested consideration be given to modify Alternative 5 by extending the boundary of the scenic segment D from Anthony to North Caldwell. This would fully coordinate the river management area with management of the Greenbrier River Trail, which terminates at North Caldwell.

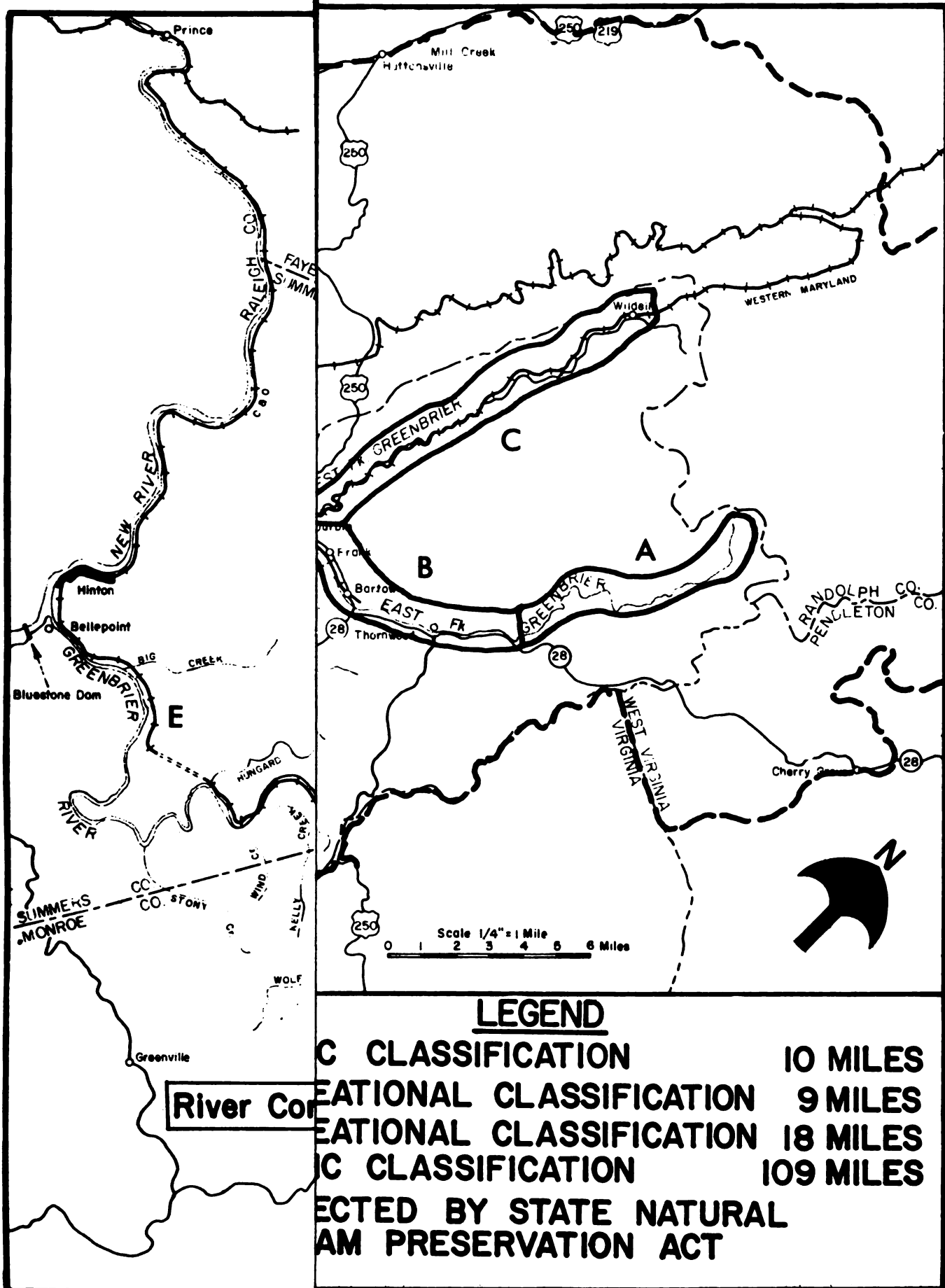
A river corridor averaging 230 acres per mile of river, totaling approximately 33,690 acres could be included in this proposal. Of this total acreage, 14,856 acres are public administered lands and 18,834 acres are privately owned. A map of this proposal is located on page 15-B. Constraints on public and private land and resource use within the designated segments would be identified in the management plan, prepared, approved by the West Virginia Governor, and implemented prior to the request for inclusion in the National System. The Greenbrier River below North Caldwell would continue to be protected under the West Virginia Natural Streams Preservation Act. This proposal is the same as Alternative 5 in responding to issues and concerns.

The State of West Virginia may put forward an act of the legislature to have this proposal, or any other eligible segments of the Greenbrier river included in the National System through the process described for Alternative 5, the proposed action.



River Classification

LEGEND	
A CLASSIFICATION	10 MILES
B CLASSIFICATION	9 MILES
C CLASSIFICATION	18 MILES
D CLASSIFICATION	96 MILES
PROTECTED BY STATE NATURAL LAND PRESERVATION ACT	



River Cor

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT E.I.S.

The following agencies, organizations, and persons commented on the Draft EIS. Copies of their letters and responses to comments are included on the following pages.

	<u>Date of Reply</u>
National Audubon Society	September 16, 1983
Mrs. George A. Patterson	September 18, 1983
Harold Zimmerman	September 23, 1983
Thane S. Farmer	No Date
West Virginia Department of Culture and History	September 26, 1983
West Virginia Department of Health	September 29, 1983
Kevin Bogan	September 30, 1983
Aldene Troutman	October 3, 1983
West Virginia Governor's Office of Economic and Community Development	October 5, 1983
Phillip Dean	October 18, 1983
West Virginia Office of the Governor	October 18, 1983
Mr. and Mrs. Granison L. Eader	October 19, 1983
Mary P. Ratliff and Ray E. Ratliff, Jr.	October 19, 1983
West Virginia Hills and Streams	October 19, 1983
United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, West Virginia State Office	October 24, 1983
Elizabeth V. Nottingham	October 24, 1983
Mountain Dominion Resource Conservation and Development Area	October 25, 1983
Jerry G. Schoolcraft, Sr.	October 27, 1983
Stephan Fleckenstein	October 27, 1983
Izaak Walton League of American, West Virginia Division	October 28, 1983
Elizabeth Hollandsworth	October 31, 1983
J. M. Workman	October 31, 1983
James A., Edith, and Dewey Workman	November 1, 1983
Lawrence T. Workman	November 1, 1983
Odeth H. Lambert	November 1, 1983
United States Department of Transportation, Federal High Administration, Region Three	November 2, 1983
Ronald D. and Jaynell G. Tibbs	November 2, 1983
West Virginia Department of Highways	November 2, 1983
W. Shank	November 3, 1983
West Virginia Department of Natural Resources	November 4, 1983
Francis C. Graham	November 4, 1983
United States Department of Health and Human Services	November 4, 1983
Phillip C. Dean	November 5, 1983
West Virginia - Citizen Action Group	November 5, 1983
Jerry P. Kirk	November 6, 1983
The Pocahontas Times, William P. McNeel, Editor	November 6, 1983

Summers County Health Department
United States Environmental Protection
Agency, Region III
Mrs. Jean E. Holmes
Virginia Steele

Date of Reply

November 7, 1983

November 7, 1983

No Date

November 21, 1983

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC RESPONSE TO THE
DRAFT E.I.S./STUDY REPORT

Distribution of the Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Study Report generated forty public responses (thirty-eight letters or postcards, one verbal, and one petition containing two hundred seventy signatures).

Of the forty responses, thirteen indicated a preference for no wild and scenic designation, eighteen for designation, and nine not stating a preference.

Of the forty responses, thirteen preferred Alternative 1 (no action, continuation of present management), three preferred Alternative 2 (full designation, 199 miles under federal management), two preferred Alternative 4 (designation to Anthony, 133 miles under federal management), eleven preferred Alternative 5 (designation to Anthony, 133 miles under State and local management, Forest Service Preferred Alternative), and two preferred a modification of Alternative 5 (designation to North Caldwell, 146 miles under State and local management).

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT EIS

Response to:

National Audubon Society

No response necessary.



National Audubon Society

CORKSCREW SWAMP SANCTUARY
RT. 6, BOX 1875 A, SANCTUARY RD., NAPLES FL. 33999

September 16, 1983

Mr. Ralph F. Mumme
Forest Supervisor
Monongahela National Forest
P.O. Box 1548
Elkins, WV 26241

Dear Mr. Mumme:

As a native of Richwood, West Virginia, I spent many happy days on the Cherry, Williams, Cranberry and Greenbrier rivers of my beloved state. My first trout was caught on the Williams River when I was but a few years old, and my friends and I used to tube down the Cherry from the third bridge to the Falls back in the fifties. This was long before the term white water ever existed.

My sister, her husband and family now live just outside Lewisburg a few miles from the Greenbrier and enjoy recreation on this magnificent treasure.

The point of all this is that I have an investment in time and energy in what I believe to be one of the most beautiful areas east of the Mississippi.

I wish to support the designation of the Greenbrier as a Wild and Scenic River and agree that alternative (5) is the best solution to the property rights issue.

Thank you for sending the information and allowing me the opportunity to comment on what, in my opinion, is a very important topic. Please keep me informed as to future developments.

Sincerely,

Jerry Cutlip
Manager/Biologist

AMERICANS COMMITTED TO CONSERVATION

Response to:

Mrs. George A. Patterson

No response necessary.

P. O. Box 126
Lewisburg, WV 24901
September 18, 1985

Mr. Ralph F. Munn
Forest Supervisor
Monongahela National Forest
P. O. Box 1584
Elkins, WV 26241

Dear Mr. Munn:

Thank you for your communication of September 8, offering me an opportunity to comment on the Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study.

Since the current trend of public opinion is that local management is wise, I agree with the choice of Alternative 5 as being the best course of action. This comment is offered as a private citizen.

Sincerely,

James B. Patterson

Mrs. George A. Patterson
(Member Board of Directors
National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc.)
Citizen of Greenbrier County, West Virginia

Response to:

Harold Zimmerman

No response necessary.

September 23, 1983

Wild and Scenic River Planner
Monongahela National Forest
Elkins, West Virginia

Sir:

Reviewing the environmental impact statement, I find that the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act would be a great asset to the Greenbrier River system. Full designations of all eligible segments from the headwaters to Anthony should be established.

I have read that the dam proposal is a dead issue because of marginal economic justification and lack of public support. I really can't see any difference in the way the river would be operated. It would still be managed by the state or a subdivision of the state. There probably wouldn't be an increase in recreation or a subsequent growth in the areas. It would give the river more protection and keep its natural character the same.

The Greenbrier River would be listed under the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The public should be notified about the situation and told there will be little changes, if any to the river areas.

Yours truly,

Harold Zimmerman

(New Address) - Box 1
Elkins, W. Va. 25854

Response to:

Thane S. Farmer

No response necessary.

I would prefer the adoption of ~~the~~ alternative 5. . . .
The map enclosed looks like it indicates the area of the
river that is really worthwhile trying to dig as natural
and undisturbed as possible.

I believe the river would be best managed under
local & state jurisdiction, who really can know best
what to do w/ land that is in their own state. Federal
management I believe is to distant a central to really
have full knowledge of the area.

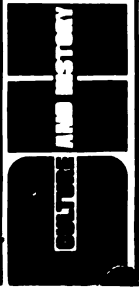
Thank you for your work.

Cordially yours
Thane S. Farmer

Response to:

West Virginia Department of Culture
and History

No response necessary.



WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE AND HISTORY
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IV, GOVERNOR
NORMAN L. FAGAN, COMMISSIONER

September 26, 1983

Mr. Ralph F. Mumme
Forest Supervisor
Monongahela National Forest
P. O. Box 1548
Elkins, WV 26241

Dear Mr. Mumme:

Thank you for your recent letter and the copy of the Forest Service Greenbrier survey report, which have been referred to my attention.

While Culture and History does not have the direct stake in the Greenbrier study that some other agencies of state government may have, we were glad for the opportunity to review your findings. I have circulated your study among professionals in several units of the Department, and they join me in congratulating you on the thoroughness of the work.

Some staffers expressed disappointment that the Greenbrier could not be recommended for full or partial Wild and Scenic River status under Forest Service management, as outlined in your Alternatives 2, 3, and 4. However, we understand that your preferred Alternative 5 may be most realistic under the circumstances, and definitely better than Alternative 1 (providing for no action).

We'll hold the study report for future reference, and follow with interest the continuation of your public review process.

Sincerely,

KEN SULLIVAN
Folklife Director

KS:ms

Response to:

West Virginia Department of Health

No response necessary.

John D. Rockefeller IV
Governor



State of West Virginia

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
CHARLESTON 25306

L. Clark Hansbarger, M.D.
Director

September 29, 1983

Mr. Ralph F. Mumme, Forest Supervisor
Monongahela National Forest
P. O. Box 1548
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

Dear Mr. Mumme:

Thank you for your recent transmittal of the Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study draft environmental impact statement and study report. Dr. Hansbarger has referred the report to this office for review and comments.

The review is now in process and any comments we may have will be transmitted to you no later than October 31, 1983.

Sincerely,

James H. Hodges, P.E.
Section Chief - Southern District
Drinking Water Division

JHH:ns

Response to:

Kevin Bogan

No response necessary.

Route 3
Sweet Springs, W VA 24960
September 30, 1983

Ralph F. Mumme
Forest Supervisor
Monongahela National Forest
P.O. Box 1548
Elkins, W.VA 26241

Dear Mr. Mumme:

I have read the draft environmental impact statement concerning the Greenbrier River Study for classification in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and wholeheartedly support the proposed Alternative #5.

Although I do not live near the river I can well understand the fears of those people who do, who don't want the intervention of a federal agency. Because the U.S. Department of Interior has a lack of commitment to the safekeeping of our environment I send a vote of confidence to the study committee for all of their efforts to create a sound and acceptable local plan of management. I know very little about public land management and am interested to hear more as it develops.

The Greenbrier River is, as you say, rich in history and immeasurable in natural beauty. I hope it will remain that way. Thank you for your concerted and continued effort.

Sincerely,

Kevin Bogan
Kevin Bogan

Response to:

Aldene Troutman

No response necessary.

10/3/83

Thanks for information on Greenbrier
wild & scenic river study.

I believe determination to the
significantly pertinent to the
protection of the Greenbrier river
system & more fair to the various
landowners - also & like our state's
having say in use & protection
of area. Keep up the good work!

Aldene Troutman



STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
 GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
 OF
 ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
 CHARLESTON 25305

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IV
 GOVERNOR

MILES DEAN
 DIRECTOR

October 5, 1983
 File: PNR5-G
 EIS

Mr. Ralph F. Mumme
 Forest Supervisor
 Monongahela National Forest
 P. O. Box 1548
 Elkins, West Virginia 26241

Re: Greenbrier Wild & Scenic River Study - Draft
 Environmental Impact Statement and Study Report

Dear Mr. Mumme:

The State Clearinghouse has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Study Report for the above-referenced project, and has found the proposal to be consistent with overall development goals and objectives of the State.

This will certify that the requirements of the State Clearinghouse Review and Comment process have been met, and the State Clearinghouse is in concurrence with the proposal.

A copy of the comments of Mr. Thomas E. Holder, Manager, Planning Unit, Community Development Division, Governor's Office of Economic and Community Development, is enclosed for your further information.

Sincerely,

Fred Cutlip
 Fred Cutlip, Director
 Community Development

FC:am
 Enc.

Response to:

West Virginia Governor's Office of Economic and Community Development

No responses necessary.

Response to:

West Virginia Governor's Office of Economic and Community Development

No response necessary.

CLEARINGHOUSE USE
 DATE 9/16/83
 FILE NO FRNS-G - D
 Comments concerning
 should be received by
 no later than: 9/30/83

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
 Community Development Division
 WEST VIRGINIA STATE CLEARINGHOUSE
 ROOM B-54B, BUILDING #6
 CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA 25305

(DRAFT) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
 (DEIS)

TO: Tom Holder, Manager
Planning & Development Division
Community Development

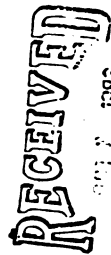
FROM: Fred Outlip, Director
Community Development

DEIS DESCRIPTION: Greenbrier Wild & Scenic River Study - Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Study Report

The attached (Draft) Environmental Impact Statement is referred to your agency for REVIEW and COMMENTS. If your agency has an interest in this Statement and desires to comment on it please CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOX. Your cooperation is asked in returning this memo to the State Clearinghouse Office, indicating your interest or not, 10 days from its receipt.

- No comment (Please Indicate Reason in Space Below) Comments being developed
 Comments submitted herewith Comments should more appropriately also come from Agency(s) as listed below

*Project is: most start with State
 Department Goals in Review*



STATE CLEARINGHOUSE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

(Please use reverse side if additional space is needed)
 Reviewer's Signature Thomas E. Holder Date 9/16/83
 Title Manager, Planning Unit Telephone 304-248-3

Response to:

Phillip Dean

MONONGAHELA NATIONAL FOREST
P. O. BOX 1548
ELKINS, WEST VIRGINIA 26241

2370

November 2, 1983

October 18, 1983

John W. Hazel
Wild & Scenic Rivers Planner
Monongahela National Forest
Post Office Box 1548
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

Sir:

This is a request for information and assistance.

By chance word of mouth, we have information that a proposal will soon be made to the Secretary of Agriculture and that all comments pertaining to such proposals must be received by 7 November '83.

Therefore, we request the following:

- 1 A. the deadline for receiving comments be extended sixty to ninety days.
- 2 B. that all riparian owners be furnished a copy of the "Draft Environmental Impact Statement & Study Report"
- 3 C. all citizens within the Greenbrier River Valley be informed of your proposals by public meetings.
- 4 Since your actions will directly affect our lives and property, we feel it is very improper for you not to inform the citizens of this area of such actions.

We have received no information from you in over 26 months and know of no landowners in this region who have received such information. We have reason to believe you have kept your proponents better informed.

We believe the Greenbrier River is adequately protected by the West Virginia Streams Preservation Act.

Sincerely,

Phillip Dean

Phillip Dean
507 Second Avenue
Marlinton, West Virginia 24954

Mr. Phillip Dean
507 Second Avenue
Marlinton, West Virginia 24954

Dear Mr. Dean:

Thank you for your letter of October 18, 1983, requesting that the review period be extended from sixty to ninety days; that all riparian owners be furnished a copy of the DEIS/Study Report; and that all citizens within the Greenbrier River Valley be informed by public meetings.

The established due date of November 7, 1983, for public response to the Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study DEIS/Study Report fully meets requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act. Realistically, some date must be set or responses would come drifting in indefinitely. We will begin assembling and analyzing public responses after November 7, 1983, in preparing the Final Environmental Impact Statement. However, this will be a considerable task that could possibly extend to the end of the 1983 calendar year. I can assure you that all public comment received up to the point of final completion of the FEIS will be considered. The official public response due date of November 7, 1983, will stand.

All publics, riparian landowners and others, may receive a copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, upon request. I am including a copy for you with this letter.

The following steps have been taken to ensure public participation opportunities for responding to the DEIS/Study Report:

- The DEIS/Study Report and cover letter announcing availability has been sent to the federal congressional delegation.
- The DEIS/Study Report and cover letter announcing availability has been sent to applicable members of the State Legislature.
- The DEIS/Study Report and cover letter announcing availability has been sent to applicable federal agencies.
- The DEIS/Study Report and cover letter announcing availability has been sent to the Governor and appropriate West Virginia State Agencies. This includes A-95 notification.

Response to:

Phillip Dean

November 2, 1983
Page Two

4

- The DEIS/Study Report and cover letter announcing availability to other agencies and organizations listed in the DEIS has been sent to County officials, conservation organizations, industry, colleges and universities, municipalities, and other interests.
- Copies of the Summary and Proposed Action sections of the draft environmental impact statement and cover letter announcing completion of the DEIS/Study Report have been sent to Federal, State, and local agencies, special interest groups, landowners, and other interested groups and individuals. These agencies, groups, or individuals have participated in prior public involvement activities concerning the River Study or have requested to be kept informed. A statement of DEIS/Study Report availability was included.
- A news release to all news medias within the study area was sent out. The release announced the completion of the DEIS/Study Report, described the alternatives, identified the Forest Service preferred alternative, included a statement of DEIS/Study Report availability, and specified the November 7 due date for public comment.
- A letter of transmittal was sent to the EPA. The EPA published a Notice of Availability for the DEIS/Study Report in the Federal Register.
- Approximately 475 copies of the DEIS/Study Report and over 500 copies of the Summary and Proposed Action sections of the DEIS have been distributed to interested and concerned publics.

3

We feel that interested and concerned publics have been notified of the DEIS/Study Report availability and have been encouraged to participate in the review of the document, without the need of further public meetings.

Your statement concerning the current adequacy of the West Virginia State Streams Preservation Act in protecting the Greenbrier River has been noted. Thank you for your input.

Sincerely,

JOHN W. HAJEL
Wild and Scenic
Rivers Planner

JHajel:elt

Enclosure

Word Processor #1/Diskette/PROJDC
Document Name/2370 11/2 Dean Letter

Response to:

West Virginia Office of the Governor

No response necessary.



STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
CHARLESTON 25305

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IV
Governor

October 18, 1983

Dear Mr. Mumme,

I wish to thank you for the copy of the draft environmental impact statement and study report on the Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study.

In order that all natural resource considerations are properly evaluated, I have requested that our Department of Natural Resources review and comment on this study by the requested date of November 7, 1983.

Once again, we appreciate the opportunity to review this document.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John P. Rockefeller IV".

John P. Rockefeller IV

Mr. Ralph F. Mumme
Forest Supervisor
Monongahela National Forest
Post Office Box 1548
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

Response to:

Mr. and Mrs. Granison L. Eader

MONONGAHELA NATIONAL FOREST
P. O. BOX 1548
ELKINS, WEST VIRGINIA 26241

October 19, 1983

John W. Hazel
Wild and Scenic Rivers Planner
United States Dept. of Agriculture
Forest Service
Monongahela National Forest
Post Office Box 1548
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

RE: Greenbrier River Study

Sir:

We have a letter from you dated August 21, 1981 stating that our name was on the mailing list for future information concerning the Greenbrier River wild and scenic river study. As you know, we have received no communication from you since that time:

Why did proponents of wild and scenic designation get copies of the Draft Environmental Impact statement and Study Report?

We question your neutrality in conducting and compiling this study. How can we be sure comments pro and con will be fairly recorded prior to your November 7 deadline?

Count us a strongly opposed to any further control of the Greenbrier River by anyone:

We believe the Greenbrier River is adequately protected by the West Virginia Streams Preservation Act.

Sincerely,

J. W. Hazel
Mr. & Mrs. Granison L. Eader
Route 2 - Box 54
Buckeye, West Virginia 24924

cc: Mr. R. Max Peterson, Chief - Forest Service
Post Office Box 2417
Washington, D. C. 20013

2370

October 24, 1983

Mr. and Mrs. Granison L. Eader
Route 2, Box 54
Buckeye, West Virginia 24924

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Eader:

In response to your inquiry dated October 19, 1983, as to why you were not contacted by mail concerning the Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study.

This office sent to you on September 8, 1983, a copy of the Summary and Proposed Action sections of the draft environmental impact statement for review and comment. My letter explained that the full document was available upon request. I am sending a copy of this letter for your information. I am also sending a copy of the entire DEIS and Study Report in hopes that you will find the time to review and respond.

Perhaps the reason you did not receive your mailing is because you have changed your address since our last contact. Your envelope and letter of July 16, 1983, show your address as Route 1, not Route 2, as now indicated. However, we have not had our mailing of September 8, addressed to your Route 1 address, returned.

All agencies, organizations, and persons listed on page 46 of the DEIS, as well as anyone requesting copies, have been sent the entire DEIS and Study Report.

Sincerely,

JOHN W. HAZEL
Wild and Scenic
River Coordinator

Enclosure

JHazel:elt

1

2

Response to:

Mary P. Ratliff and Ray E. Ratliff, Jr.

No response necessary.

Rt. 1, Box 144
Liberty, WV 25124
October 19, 1983

Mr. Ralph F. Mumme
Forest Supervisor
Monongahela National Forest
P. O. Box 1548
Elkins, WV 26241

Dear Mr. Mumme:


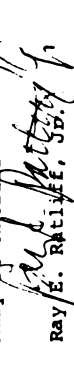
We would like to express our strong support for the addition of the Greenbrier River to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. As owners of property bordering the Greenbrier River below Rondeverte, we support the toughest possible stance toward preserving the present character of this beautiful and extraordinary river.

Our first preference among the proposed alternatives is Alternative 2 (full designation). Only if the Forest Service finds this alternative totally impossible for political reasons would we support the lesser alternatives. However, if the choice ultimately falls between no protection and the limited protection of Alternative 5, we trust the Forest Service will fight to prevent further degradation of this valuable resource.

Of special concern to us is the proposal to construct a dam on the upper portion of the river. We feel that such intrusion on the natural environment is unacceptable under any alternative.

Thank you for extending the opportunity to present our views to the Forest Service.

Sincerely,


Mary P. Ratliff

Ray E. Ratliff, Jr.

cc: Hon. Robert Byrd
Hon. Jennings Randolph
Hon. Harley O. Staggers, Jr.
Hon. Bob Wise
Mr. Kenneth Goodall, Izaak Walton League

Response to:
West Virginia Hills and Streams

No response necessary.



United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Marlington Ranger District
Marlington, West Virginia 24954

1950 - F.S. National Environmental Policy Act Date: October 20, 1983

Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study

Ralph F. Murre, Forest Supervisor
Monongahela National Forest

On 10/19/83 Mr. Fred Ray and Phillip Conley visited this office to provide verbal comments on the Draft EIS for the Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River. Both are on the Board of Directors of the West Virginia Hills and Streams. Mr. Ray's comment: He did not agree with the Forest Service preferred alternative. Ray's position is that since there is virtually no public support for inclusion of the River in the Wild and Scenic System the logical alternative should be for continuation of present management. We advised that the Forest Service determined that the River was eligible for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic System but that under the preferred alternatives the River would be included only through a State request for designation.

These comments are forwarded for your records.


DALE K. DORRSRIE
District Ranger

Response to:

United States Department of Agriculture,
Soil Conservation Service, West Virginia
State Office

Soil Conservation Service
State Office
75 High Street, Room 301
Morgantown, West Virginia 26505

United States Department of Agriculture

October 24, 1983

Ralph F. Mumme, Forest Supervisor
Monongahela National Forest
Post Office Box 1548
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

Dear Mr. Mumme:

Members of the staff in this office have reviewed the draft environmental impact statement and study report on the Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study. Generally, we found the document to be well written and most informative. Comments on particular sections of the DEIS are listed below:

Summary, Page IV, Last paragraph

In this paragraph and in other places throughout the document, Alternative 5 is credited with eliminating the threat of condemnation and minimizing loss of landowner rights. As the State or subdivisions of the State have the right to condemn property, and as the Greenbrier River Corridor would ultimately be added to the National Wild and Scenic River System (coming under the same rules and constraints as any other designated river), Alternative 5 does not appear to eliminate such threats or losses. Perhaps it just alleviates the fear of condemnation.

Page 33, Rate and Endangered

River otter (*Lutra canadensis*) and osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) are not listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. Reference: 50 CFR Part 17, Federal Register/Vol. 45, No. 99 Tuesday, May 20, 1980.

We can find no documented evidence of river otter (*Lutra canadensis*) occurring within the Greenbrier River area or anywhere else in West Virginia in recent times.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the document. If further explanation or comments is desired, please inform this office.

Sincerely,


Rollin N. Swank
State Conservationist

cc: Chief, SCS, Washington, DC


The Soil Conservation Service
is an agency of the
Department of Agriculture

1. Section 6 (b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act authorizes condemnation, with limitations, to acquire fee title and/or scenic or other easements within a federally administered wild, scenic, or recreational river area. The Secretary of the Interior nor the Secretary of Agriculture are authorized by the Act to acquire lands or easements by condemnation for rivers added to the national system through the process described in Section 2(a)(ii). Alternative 5 does not include condemnation authorization provided by the Act.

The State or subdivisions of the State have rights to condemn property. However, Alternative 5 proposes inclusion to the national system through the Governor's request to the Secretary of Interior after the management plan is prepared and implemented. Use of condemnation by the State or subdivisions of the State would be clearly specified in the management plan before the river is requested for inclusion in the system. Alternative 5 should alleviate the fear of condemnation.

2. We concur. River Otter and Osprey are not listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

Response to:

Elizabeth V. Nottingham

1. Initially, increases in recreational use of the river would be greater with designation as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. However, undesirable impacts, such as those you describe, would be less through management of the river area in the National System. One purpose of the Wild and Scenic River System, as stated in the Act, is to ensure that system rivers "be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations."

Barbara West Virginia
October 24, 1983

Monongahela Natl Forest
Box 1548
Elkins, W. V. 26241

Attention: Ralph D. Munn
Forest Supervisor

Dear Mr. Munn:

In response to material received regarding to alternatives in reference to

Shenandoah River Study I attended meeting in Martinsburg when this study was considered some time ago.

It seemed over local people landowners' minds that the river was all negative to the river being utilized on the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.

I, personally (as a land owner, bordering the river for perhaps a mile and a half) do not understand in the river being included

in the Wild & Scenic Rivers
I see from my front porch
and also along my land
bordering the river flow
the public means the
land & river - Causes going
in front - Camp on my
land without permits, leaving
litter and trash strewn. I
see cars etc thrown into
the river. If this happens
with the kind now seeing
'it - what will it be like
when it is included in
the system and advertised
Nationally? It will no
longer be the scenic, beautiful
now tampered with throughout
it now is.

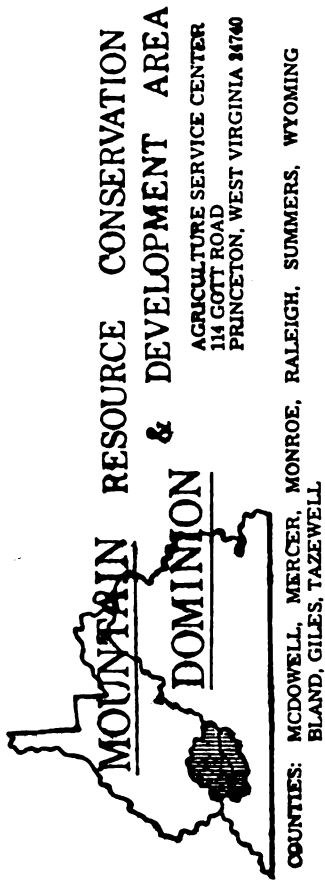
I would like to see
Alternative No 1 - Continuation
of present Management direction.
No Wild and Scenic Rivers
system designation.

Sincerely yours
Elizabeth J. Pittingham
Durbin, W.V. 26264

Response to:

Mountain Dominion Resource Conservation and
Development Area

1. Mailed November 29, 1983.



October 25, 1983

Mr. John Hazel
P. O. Box 1543
Elkins, WV 26241

Dear Mr. Hazel:

Thank you for the Draft Report on the Greenbrier River Wild & Scenic River.

Although we are now involved only with this River in Summers and Monroe Counties, an application is being prepared that would add Greenbrier and Pocahontas Counties to our authorized area.

1 | Would it be possible for you to supply us with a copy of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, especially Section 2(a)(ii)?

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Paul Brant
Project Coordinator

Response to:

Jerry G. Schoolcraft, Sr.

No response necessary.

To Ralph F. Mummie 10-27-1963

I am against the Greenbier River
beeing eligible for the wild and
scenic act. There is no reason
that it should be. The Greenbier
River should be left like it has
always been. I am not please with
this draft environmental impact state-
ment & study report on the Green-
bier river. This draft and study should
all be destroy torn up and done
away with.

Jerry G. Schoolcraft, Sr.
P.O. Box 173
Beckeye, W. Va. 24924

Response to:

Stephen Fleckenstein

No response necessary.

Chun chii

2 NOV 1983

Mr Hume,

10-27-83

Thankyou for sending me the information concerning the Wild and scenic River information ~~emission~~ about the Strenbrier river. It is

my opinion and most people that I have spoken to, that alternative #5 is the most favorable.

Alternative #1 was probably the 2nd most popular.

I greatly appreciate your efforts to consult and communicate with myself and other individuals and groups in the area.

Thankyou

Stephen Fleckenstein

Box 16

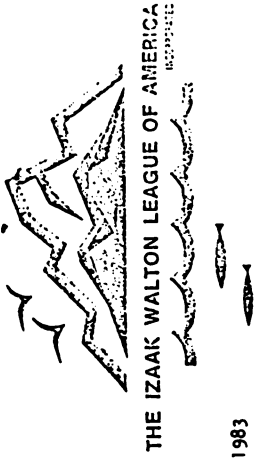
ARBOVALE W.V. 24915

Response to:

Izaak Walton League of America

No response necessary.

West Virginia Division



October 28, 1983

Mr. Ralph F. Mumme
Supervisor
Monongahela National Forest
Box 1548
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

Dear Mr. Mumme:

The West Virginia Division of the Izaak Walton League of America has reviewed the alternative proposals for wild and scenic river status for the upper section of the Greenbrier River and submits the following statement.

"The West Virginia Division of the Izaak Walton League of America is in agreement with the concept of some form of protection for the Greenbrier River which would maintain the free flowing nature of the river and its scenic attributes.

"Should this protection be through the National Wild and Scenic River Act, it should only be through the state designation process which involves the active participation of local communities, landowners and citizens in the development of the river management protection plan prior to the river being included in the wild and scenic river system."

In view of the questionable outcome of wild and scenic river designation for the Greenbrier River, the Division at this time would support State Legislation that would extend protection to the upper Greenbrier River under the West Virginia Stream Preservation Act.

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to this important matter of stream preservation.

Sincerely,

Ken Goodall, President
West Virginia Division, IMLA

Ken Goodall, President P.O. Box 204, West Virginia, 24970 Phone: 304-645-2669
Roncoverte

Response to:

Elizabeth Hollandsworth

1. The Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study included an estimated 24 acres of private land acquisition by the Forest Service and State for public access and use sites. The remaining privately owned land within the designated boundaries would remain in private ownership. Actual acquisition needs would be determined as part of the management plan.

20. 6 Box 171
Martinsburg, West Virginia 25401
October 31, 1983

Mr. Ralph F. Murme
Monongahela National Forest
P. O. Box 1548
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

Dear Sir:

I am writing you in regard to the Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study. It is my strong belief that in order to keep the Greenbrier River in its natural state, it must be entrusted to the present owners. Most of the land adjacent to the Greenbrier River has been in families for years and will be protected by their heirs.

I own six acres of land that is bordered by the Greenbrier River and Matoga State Park. As long as I live, this land will remain as it is- in its natural state.

My parents own 150 acres along this river. I have been assured by them and their heirs that their property will remain in its natural state. In talking with other property owners, it is their wish that this property remain as it is.

I am very much opposed to the state or any other group taking over this property because of the misuse of other state operated properties along this river. I am referring to the C and O Railroad Hiking Trail and the state owned campgrounds. The land surrounding these areas has been polluted and misused by so called hikers and campers. The privacy of landowners has been invaded by so called ecology minded people littering and riding motorci vehicles on the trail.

From the above observations, it is my earnest belief that outsiders know very little about our environment or what it takes to keep and protect its natural state.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Hollandsworth
Elizabeth Hollandsworth

Response to:

J. M. Workman

1. The Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study included an estimated 24 acres of private land acquisition by the Forest Service and State for public access and use sites. The remaining privately owned land within the designated boundaries would remain in private ownership. Actual acquisition needs would be determined as part of the management plan.

Route 6, Box 251
Mooreville, North Carolina 28116
October 31, 1983

Mr. Ralph F. Murme
Monongahela National Forest
P. O. Box 1943
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

Dear Sir:

I am writing you in regard to the Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study. It is my strong belief that in order to keep the Greenbrier River in its natural state, it must be entrusted to the present owners. Most of the land adjacent to the Greenbrier River has been in families for years and will be protected by their heirs.


I own six acres of land that is bordered by the Greenbrier River and Mingo State Park. As long as I live, this land will remain as it is in its natural state.

My parents own 160 acres along this river. I have been assured by them and their heirs that this property will remain in its natural state. In talking with other property owners, it is their wish that this property remain as it is.

I am very much opposed to the state or any other group taking over this property because of the misuse of other state operated properties along this river. I am referring to the C and O Railroad Hiking Trail and the state owned campgrounds. The land surrounding these areas has been raped by so called hikers and campers. The privacy of landowners has been invaded by so called ecology minded people littering and riding motorized vehicles on the trail.

From the above observations, it is my earnest belief that outsiders know very little about our environment or what it takes to keep and protect its natural state.

Sincerely,



J. M. Workman

J. M. Workman

cc: U. S. Senator Jessie Helms

Response to:

James A. Edith, and Dewey Workman

1. Alternative 5, the proposed action, includes management by the State or political subdivision of the State in accordance with Section 2(a) (ii) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Management by a Federal agency is not proposed.

Hillsboro, WU 24946
November 1, 1983

Mr. Ralph J. Mummus
Forest Supervisor
Memangahala National Forest
P.O. Box 1548
Ellins, WU 26241

Dear Mr. Mummus;

I am writing in reference to the
Shenandoah wild and scenic river study.

As a property owner along the Shenandoah
River, I am opposed to the state adding the
river to the state natural stream system.
The state could request that the river be
added to the National wild and scenic river
system and I am very much against
Federal management of the Shenandoah River.

Sincerely,

James A. Workman
Edith Workman
Dewey Workman

Response to:

Lawrence T. Workman

1. Alternative 5, the proposed action, includes management by the State or political subdivision of the State in accordance with section 2(a)(ii) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Management by a Federal agency is not proposed.

Hillsboro, WV 24946
November, 1, 1983

Mr. Ralph F. Mumme
Forest Supervisor
Monongahela National Forest
P.O. Box 1548
Elkins, WV 26241

Dear Mr. Mumme:

I am writing in reference to the Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study.

As a property owner along the Greenbrier River, I am opposed to the State adding the river to the State natural stream system. The State could request that the river be added to the National Wild and Scenic River System and I am very much against Federal management of the Greenbrier River.

Sincerely,

Lawrence T. Workman
Lawrence T. Workman

Response to:

Odeith H. Lambert

1. The Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study included an estimated 24 acres of private land acquisition by the Forest Service and State for public access and use sites. The remaining privately owned land within the designated boundaries would remain in private ownership. Actual acquisition needs would be determined as part of the management plan.
2. The preferred Alternative 5 includes preparation of a management plan prior to inclusion in the National System. The management plan will state: General principles for any land acquisition which may be necessary; the kinds and amounts of public use which the river area can sustain without impact to the values for which it was designated; and specific management measures which will be used to implement the management objectives for each of the various river segments and protect esthetic, scenic, historic, archaeological, and scientific features.

DURBIN WA.
11-1-83

IN REGARD TO THE GREENBRIER RIVER
I DO NOT SEE WHY YOU WANT ART
COMMENTS ON THIS MATTER. AS ANYONE
CAN READ BETWEEN THE LINES IN
THIS DRAFT IMPACT STATEMENT YOU
SENT ME, IT IS PLAIN TO SEE THIS
MATTER HAS ALREADY BEEN SETTLED
AND SEALED IN WASHINGTON AND
WE HAVE ANOTHER STONEWALL
JACKSON DEAL ON OUR HANDS.

ALL THE COMMENTS WILL JUST GO
IN THE WASTE BASKET FOR THE BIG
SHOTS IN WASHINGTON ARE GOING TO
DO IT THEIR WAY REGARDLESS
OF WHO IT HURTS.

1 WHY DO ALL THE GOVERNMENT
AGENCIES WANT TO TAKE THE PEOPLE
HOMES AND FARMS. I CANT SEE
WHERE THAT WILL HELP THE RIVER
ARE

2 I THINK THE RIVER SHOULD BE KEPT
CLEAN BUT WHEN YOU MAKE THE
RIVER MORE ACCESSIBLE AS YOU PLAN
TO DO YOU ARE DEFENDING YOUR OWN PLAN

2 YOU SHOULD RESTRICT THE USE
INSTEAD OF WIPING THE USE WHO
IS GOING TO POLICE THE RIVER WHEN
YOU ADD ALL THIS EXTRA TRAFFIC
YOU HAVE A GOOD RIVER HERE
NOW WHY NOT MAKE IT A LITTLE
BETTER BY TIGHTENING THE CONTROLS
A LITTLE MORE INSTEAD OF MAKING
IT A WIDE OPEN RIVER.

AS THIS IS ALREADY SETTLED
WITH ALL THE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES -
AND THEY ALREADY KNOW WHAT
THEY ARE GOING TO DO JUST AN
EXECUSE TO TAKE PEOPLES HOMES
AND FARMS. WHY DONT YOU RE-HONEST
WITH THE PEOPLE AND GO TO EACH
ONE WHO OWN LAND AND HOMES ALONG
THE RIVER AND TELL THEM HOW
MUCH YOU WILL GIVE THEM FOR
THEIR HOLDINGS AND HOW LONG
THEY HAVE TO GET OUT, THEN
WE WOULD ALL KNOW WHAT TO EXPECT.

Handwritten signature

PAUL H. L. O. L.

Response to:

United States Department of Transportation,
Federal Highway Administration, Region 3

1. Increased visitation is projected with all alternatives. Road maintenance is considered under "Local Public Services in the COMPARISON OF EFFECTS ON THE SOCIAL COMPONENT OF HUMAN ENVIRONMENT," page 25. Increased needs with increased recreation visitation is identified.
2. Land uses and developments within the river area in existence when a river is designated may be permitted to continue. Potential impacts of future bridge or highway modification and/or construction project would be covered in an environmental analysis prepared by the U.S. Department of Transportation.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

REGION THREE

31 Hopkins Plaza
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

November 2, 1983

IN REPLY REFER TO:
HPP-03.4

Mr. Ralph F. Mumme
Forest Supervisor
Monongahela National Forest
P.O. Box 1548
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

Re: 2370 DEIS Greebrier Wild and Scenic River Study

Dear Mr. Mumme:

In reference to your letter of September 8, 1983, both this office and the West Virginia Division Office of the Federal Highway Administration have reviewed the above referenced DEIS and offer the following comments:

1. The DEIS does not identify the highway system within the river area under study and the potential impacts of the increased visitation anticipated on the highway system.
 2. The potential project impacts and/or restrictions placed on future highway modifications or construction should be identified. These restrictions and consequential impacts are of particular concern for those highways which will have bridges replaced or rehabilitated in the future.
- We appreciate the opportunity to review the DEIS. Please send us two copies of the final document as soon as it becomes available.

Sincerely yours,

Vincent Ciletti

Vincent Ciletti
Director, Office of Planning
and Program Development

Response to:

Ronald D. and Jaynell G. Tibbs

November 2, 1983

Mr. & Mrs. Ronald D. Tibbs
P. O. Box 186
Buckeye, W. Va. 24924

Mr. Ralph F. Mumme, Forest Supervisor
Monongahela National Forest
P. O. Box 1548
Elkins, W. Va. 26241

RE: Greenbrier River
Wild and Scenic River Study

Dear Mr. Mumme;

We are writing once again to voice our opposition to the proposal to include the Greenbrier in the Wild and Scenic River System.

We would all like to believe that the code of the typical tourist in W. Va. is "Take only pictures, leave only footprints". However, this is not the case. We could write a book on the abuse by the public of land both private and Government owned.

We did not want a Federal Management Team -- We do not want a State and or Local Management Team. One has only to walk the "Scenic (I use the term loosely) Mike, Bike and Ski Trail to see that Government man power and finances do not allow sufficient patrol and maintenance of a 100' wide, 1 1/2 mile long Park. Why should we believe it would be differen with a 2,500'+ wide, 133 mile long Park? The final half of paragraph 4, page 11 of your Study should show what our County is becoming. The State and Federal Government has - - The State and Federal Government wants!

We found the Study misleading to the public who may not be informed on some matters. Two in particular being; 1. The Peak Stage of the River at Buckeye. You should have mentioned that at 11', the River is out of it's banks, and 15' to 17' makes one give serious consideration to building an ark! For the most part the River measures 2' to 4'. 2. The Historical Places listed in the Study do lie in the Greenbrier Valley, but, few are within the River corridor. This gives the impression that you may view these sights from the River,

We sincerely hope that you will come to the conclusion that the Greenbrier is sufficiently protected by the Natural Streams Preservation Act, let the landowners protect and preserve their own property, and let this proposal die a natural death.

Cordially,
Ronald D. Tibbs
Jaynell G. Tibbs
Ronald D. Tibbs
Jaynell G. Tibbs

1. The purpose in including Appendix D, ANNUAL PEAK STAGES AND DISCHARGES, in the EIS, as well as the other hydrological related appendices is to provide the data used in determining that the Greenbrier River does have sufficient volume of water to permit full enjoyment of water-related outdoor recreation activities. None of the alternatives studied include projects that would increase or decrease flows.

2. We concur. Few of the sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places are visible from the river.



WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

1900 Washington Street, East
Charleston, West Virginia
25306

WV B. ROEHLER IV
00110000

CHARLES L. MILLER
COMMISSIONER

Response to:
West Virginia Department of Highways

1. Road systems, utility rights of way, community development and other improvements within the river area in existence when a river is designated may be permitted to continue. Potential impacts of future highway modification and/or construction would be covered in subsequent environmental analysis.

November 2, 1983

2. We concur.

Mr. John W. Hazel
Wild and Scenic Rivers Planner
Monongahela National Forest
P.O. Box 1548
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

Dear Mr. Hazel:

COMMENTS
ON

GREENBRIER WILD & SCENIC
RIVER STUDY

Attached are the Department's comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the subject study.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact this office.

Sincerely yours,

Ava C. Zeitz, Director
Environmental Services Division

ACZ:s

Attachment

3. Addition of the Greenbrier River to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System would contribute toward the national policy of preserving certain selected rivers of the Nation in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments will be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

4. Existing road systems will not be affected. Future highway modification and/or construction would be addressed in future related environmental analysis. Page iv is a part of the Summary DEIS, and is brief intentionally.

5. Existing and future transportation facilities and prime farmland did not surface as major public issues to be addressed. Existing transportation facilities and prime farmland may be continued within a designated component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Future transportation facilities would be addressed in future related environmental analysis.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Response to:

West Virginia Department of Highways

6. An increase in recreation use and subsequent growth in recreation, tourism, and service industries would be accompanied by an increase in need for local public services, including roads. (See pages iv, 25, and 40-42.)

7. Funding responsibility of each agency or group participating as a managing entity would be included as part of the management plan.

8. Prime farmlands should not be impacted.

9. We concur.

10. Worksheets titled "RECREATION USE PROJECTIONS FOR GREENERIER RIVER WILD AND SCENIC RIVER STUDY TO BE USED IN PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS NEED ACCOUNT" are attached as Appendix L. These worksheets were used in projecting recreation use and in determining reasonable use limits. Carrying capacity and controls on numbers, timing, and/or location of the river users will be identified within the management plan.

11. The twenty-nine sites listed on page A7 are on the National Register of Historic Places. Reference to the 29 sites found on page R6 should state "on" rather than "nominated to". They should not be affected.

12. Effects on floodplain and wetlands have been addressed on pages 24 and 26.

C O M M E N T S

GREENERIER
Wild and Scenic
River Study

1 | 1. Page iii (a) No mention is made of the existing highway facilities within the proposed corridor. Ownership, acreage, maintenance, proposed expansion or upgrading, etc. should all be mentioned here in the Affected Environment.

2 | (b) Para. 6, 111 & Section B page 33 Rare and Endangered Species: River Otter and Osprey are not rare and endangered.

3 | 2. Section B Aside from the congressional mandate of the Act, what is the need for Greenbrier River to be designated as wild and scenic?

4 | 3. Page iv No reference to roadways except by conjecture. Para. 4 "increase in need for local public services." Para. 5 "acquisition ... for public access and use sites." A discussion should be included here.

5 | 4. Page 2 Section C should mention existing and future transportation facilities and prime farmland.

6 | 5. Pages 4-11 Alternatives 1-5 contain no discussion concerning the existing or future transportation needs within the Corridor nor do they address the impacts of the proposal upon the highway system such as maintenance, ownership or future construction due to the expected increase in ADT. If the alts. suggest an "increase in industries," then how these will be accommodated should be addressed. Recreational use and subsequent growth in recreation, tourism and service should be addressed.

7 | Page 9 Alternate 5: Is any Division of West Virginia State Government capable through manpower and financing of such management. How would it be financed?

6 | 6. Page 17 Items in comment #5 should be discussed along with the alternatives.

- 8 | 7. Section III,
page 33
Same as comment #1. Also, should include a discussion if prime farmland will be used for the proposed development and any indirect impacts to prime farmland caused by the increased usage.
- 9 | 8. Page 33
The river otter and osprey are not federally listed as threatened or endangered species in West Virginia and are not protected by the Endangered Species Act of 1973. The river otter has been extirpated in West Virginia; the osprey is federally designated as a "Special Recognition Species." Also, paragraph 3 might be clarified by re-wording to "Fish species considered rare by ... Endangered Species Act of 1973 and found in the Greenbrier River complex are...."
- 10 | 9. Section IV -
Environmental
Consequences,
Alt. 2 - 5
The projected RVD for these alternates is approximately three times 1980 usage. Can the river system and locality handle such an increase and will this not be detrimental to the quality of the river system?
- 11 | 10. Page 31, last para. Are the 29 sites nominated or listed on the National Register? Will any of these sites be affected, directly or indirectly, by the alternates?
- 12 | 11. Page 33, para 1
The effects on the floodplain and wetlands by the alternatives should be addressed in the Draft EIS in order to analyze the alternatives adequately. Why are the impacts not addressed?

Response to:

W. Shank

No response necessary.

11/3/83

In regards to plans for the
Greenbrier River

My opinion is - The Greenbrier
River does not need a big plan
or master plan for control.
Enforcement of present laws should
be sufficient for necessary control.

W. Shank

Greenbank

Response to:



STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
CHARLESTON 25305

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IV
Governor

November 4, 1983

DAVID C. CALLAGHAN
Director
WILLIS H. HERTIG, JR.
Deputy Director
BRENT T. WAHLQUIST
Deputy Director

Mr. Ralph F. Mumme
Supervisor
Monongahela National Forest
Post Office Box 1548
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

Dear Mr. Mumme:

The West Virginia Department of Natural Resources has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study and offers the following general and specific comments.

General

The Department of Natural Resources is supportive of the concept of protecting the free-flowing nature and scenic attributes of the Greenbrier River. The main channel Greenbrier River and the East and West Forks provide the residents of West Virginia with some of the best warmwater and coldwater fishing in the east. Although part of the river is protected under the State Stream Preservation Act, the rest of the river and its associated terrestrial habitat receive only limited protection from certain instream activities (e.g., channelization, gravel removal). Therefore, in the interest of natural resource management, it would benefit the state to encourage support for the protection of all or part of this valuable resource.

Expressions of concern at the community level along the Greenbrier River would indicate that there is a strong need to involve local participation in the planning, development and management of a wild and scenic river program for this river. This department encourages such involvement.

Also, the Department of Natural Resources requests that consideration be given to modifying your plan to extending the boundary of scenic river designation from the U. S. Forest Service's proclamation boundary at Anthony to the U. S. Route 60 bridge at North Caldwell. This modification would make scenic river management compatible with Greenbrier River Trail management and will enhance protection and recreation opportunities.

West Virginia Department of Natural Resources

1. The Governor of West Virginia may request that the Secretary of Interior include any or all eligible river segments in the National Rivers System. Extending the boundary of the scenic river designation (Segment D) to the U.S. Interstate Route 64 bridge as part of Alternative 5 is a logical proposal. This proposal would be made pursuant to an act of the State legislature.

A map of the proposal is included as part of this response. A river corridor averaging 230 acres per mile of river, totaling approximately 33,690 acres is in this proposal. Of this total acreage, 14,856 acres are public administered lands and 18,834 acres are privately owned. Constraints on public and private land and resource use within the designated segments would be identified in a management plan approved by the West Virginia Governor, and implemented prior to the request for inclusion in the National System. The Greenbrier River below North Caldwell would continue to be protected under the West Virginia Natural Streams Preservation Act. The proposal is the same as Alternative 5 in responding to issues and concerns.

The proposal provides protection for the Greenbrier River in the National System while providing a comprehensive and working management plan prior to designation. It retains control of the river at State and local level and should eliminate public apprehension associated with federal management.

Response to:

West Virginia Department of Natural Resources

Mr. Ralph F. Nunn
Page Two
November 4, 1983

Specific

2 Page 21 -- The \$35,000 cost under Alternate 5 would be a pre-authorization cost, not post-authorization. Furthermore, the implementation outlays for Alternate 5 are cost estimates based on forest service concepts and scales, and therefore do not really apply to what the state or any other management entity might plan or develop. These implementation outlays would be developed during pre-authorization planning.

3 Page 33, Par. 2 -- The river otter and osprey are not listed on the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as endangered or threatened. These species should be deleted and the eastern cougar (Felis concolor cougar) and Kirtland's warbler (Dendroica kirtlandi) added.

4 Page 33, Par. 3 -- The information in this paragraph is outdated. Presently the only fish species known to the Greenbrier River drainage under evaluation by the Endangered Species Act are the finetailed saddle darter (Itheostoma osburni) and the Kanawha minnow (Phenacobius teretulus).

5 Page 34-37 -- The projected recreational use values are severely underestimated. For example, this department estimates that fisherman expenditures in the subject area alone (i.e., main channel river, East Fork West Fork) are approximately 5.6 million dollars. This calculation is based on fisherman day value of \$16.21 (Wildlife Resources Division 1982) and approximately 350,000 fisherman days (Wildlife Resources Division 1983).

The opportunity to review and comment on this document is appreciated.

Sincerely,



Director

DCC/hgw/sas

cc: Governor Rockefeller
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Parks and Recreation
Division of Water Resources
Division of Wildlife Resources

Literature Cited

Wildlife Resources Division. 1982. The economics of wildlife in West Virginia. WV Dept. Nat. Resour., Charleston. Special Rept. mimeo.

Wildlife Resources Division. 1983. Hunting and fishing survey. Biometrics Section. WV Dept. Nat. Resour., Charleston. Special Rept. Part B. mimeo.

2. We concur.

3. River otter and osprey are not listed by the Endangered Species Act. Kirtland's Warbler is transitory, and may be found within the study corridor. We are unaware of any recently documented findings of eastern cougar within West Virginia.

4. We concur.

5. Projected recreational use values used in calculations were those for use with the Procedures for Evaluation of National Economic Development (NED) Benefits and Costs in Water Resources Planning (Level C), Federal Register Part IV, December 14, 1979. Departure from the published range of unit day values was not permitted.

Response to:

Francis C. Graham

P. O. Box 151
Buckeye, WV 24924-0151
November 4, 1983

John W. Hazel
Wild & Scenic Rivers Planner
Monongahela National Forest
P. O. Box 1548
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

Dear Sir:

As landowners along the Greenbrier River, we object to the making of this river a "wild and scenic" one. The farm has been in the same family for several generations--since the 1700's. We personally feel that the present owners are better able to protect the river and the land than any government agency.

In studying the "Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Study Report" it seems to me that your report on conditions are misleading, slanted, biased, and inaccurate. Two items leading me to believe this are:

1. Your report on the river level at Buckeye lists the peak level, which is either flood stage or near flood stage. Since I have made river-reading reports to Bluestone and Huntington during the absence of the one who normally did this, I know for a fact that the average level is around two to four feet, and most often two to three feet. Even after several days of rain, the level of water in the river soon drops back to the two-to-three foot level.

2. The sites you list that are on the National Register of Historic Places are not all situated on or near the Greenbrier River, and most probably not as many as six are. In the list for Pocahontas County, the Cass Scenic Railroad and Frank and Ann Hunter House (The Pocahontas County Museum) are along the river; however, you would have to go several feet from the back of the Hunter House to get to the river. In my opinion, the places you have listed should not even be considered in the study and report, since practically all of them are some distance from and not in sight of the Greenbrier River. They should have no bearing on the status of the river.

I would like to know why your reports were sent chiefly to the environmentalists, the non-landowners, out-of-staters, those whose only interests are in making use of the property of others at no cost to themselves, and not to the landowners along the river who have a vested interest. Was this done so that you could receive more favorable responses to the plans of the Forest Service?

You state that fish and wildlife habitat will be protected. Most of the game killed out of season and by spotlighters in this county appears to be on National and State Forest lands, which you are supposed to be protecting at this time.

The individual land owners (in the Buckeye area, I know) care about the river and the land and for the most part are year-round residents who are attempting to protect their land and the river.

1. We concur that few of the sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places are within or visible from the boundary of the study corridor. However, these sites were considered by the study team in making the determination that the Greenbrier qualified for eligibility in the National System. (See pages R3 and R6.)

2. A Public Involvement program was designed to reach all interested publics regardless of opinion. (See Appendix A, page A2)

3. Inclusion of the Greenbrier to the Wild and Scenic River System will enable greater protection of fish and wildlife habitat. Game and fish violations are not habitat management problems, but rather law enforcement problems. The need for increased law enforcement is indicated on pages 41 and 42 of the Draft EIS.

4. Privately owned lands with a Wild and Scenic River corridor are not open to public use without the landowner's permission.

John W. Hazel
Wild & Scenic Rivers Planner
Elkins, WV 26241

-2-

November 4, 1983

With further reference to your protecting the game habitat, you probably think that industry along the river would be detrimental to the fish. I can tell you that when the tannery was in operation in Marlinton there were a greater number of fish in the Greenbrier River at Buckeye in spite of the fact that there were more fishermen in the area at that time then now. The people ate the fish with apparently no harmful results. Also, there was an abundance of crawfish on which the fish could feed. Now, the crawfish are practically extinct.

Since the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources has become caretaker of the old C&O Railroad bed along the Greenbrier River and has established the so-called "Hike and Bike Trail", cars have been traveling the area, the people spotlighting deer and dumping garbage, old appliances, etc.; along the banks of the railroad grade. It has never been properly maintained.

The people who have lived along the Greenbrier River for years, ^{who} have farmed and cared for the land, animals and other resources are more knowledgeable about the river and surrounding land than the book-trained foresters and game managers who think they know what is best for us and for our area. We know that it would be a disaster for a local, state, or national government agency to control the river and surrounding land.

From our observations over the years we are aware of the fact that you are unable to properly care for that part of Pocahontas County over which you now have jurisdiction. You certainly do not protect the area as well as those landowners who are living on the land and are attempting to protect theirs.

At the present time the landowners are "pestered" by a few people who try to come in and trespass on their property; however, you can be sure, and we know, that if any of your plans for the Greenbrier River materialize, the poor landowners will have their properties overrun by vast numbers of members of your "organizational people" "tramping down" the alfalfa and other crops near the river. The owners will not then be able to protect what little land you plan to leave them control over.

I and my family are opposed to your making the Greenbrier a wild and scenic river--vehemently opposed.

Sincerely,



Frances C. Graham

cc - Congressional Delegation
Members of W.Va. State Legislature
Department of Interior

Response to:

United States Department of Health and Human Services

1. Effects on wetlands and floodplains have been addressed on pages 24, 25, 33, 37 through 42.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

Centers for Disease Control
Atlanta GA 30333
(404) 452-4257
November 4, 1983

R. Max Peterson, Chief
Forest Service
Monongahela National Forest
P.O. Box 1548
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

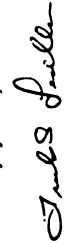
Dear Mr. Peterson:

We have reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River, Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe and Summers Counties, West Virginia. We are responding on behalf of the U.S. Public Health Service.

As stated, the purpose of this Environmental Impact Statement is not specifically the evaluation of a proposed action involving construction or development which could affect a flood plain or wetland. Since any alternative presented in this study may lead to future developments, the effects of these developments on wetlands or flood plains need to be evaluated in the Final EIS in relation to Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this Draft EIS. Please send us one copy of the final document when it becomes available.

Sincerely yours,



Frank S. Lisella, Ph.D.
Chief, Environmental Affairs Group
Environmental Health Services Division
Center for Environmental Health

Response to:

Phillip C. Dean

1. The heading of the petition referenced states: WE, the undersigned, believe the GREENBRIER RIVER is adequately protected by the West Virginia Natural Stream Preservation Act, and that no action should be taken on the WILD AND SCENIC designation for this River - November 6, 1983. The petition contains 270 signatures.

2. The Forest Service response to your request, by letter dated October 18, 1983, to extend the review period was addressed by Forest Service letter dated November 2, 1983. As stated:

The established due date of November 7, 1983, for public response to the Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study DEIS/Study Report fully meets requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act. Realistically, some date must be set or responses would come drifting in indefinitely. We will begin assembling and analyzing public responses after November 7, 1983, in preparing the Final Environmental Impact Statement. However, this will be a considerable task that could possibly extend to the end of the 1983 calendar year. I can assure you that all public comment received up to the point of final completion of the FEIS will be considered. The official public response due date of November 7, 1983, will stand.

November 5, 1983

Mr. John Hazel, Wild & Scenic
Rivers Planner
U. S. Forest Service
Post Office Box 1548
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

Dear Sir:

The U. S. Forest Service has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement considering some form of designating the Greenbrier River of West Virginia as WILD AND SCENIC. This action, as you know, could indeed have a tremendous legal, environmental and economic impact on this part of the nation.

1 Enclosed you will find the signatures of 265 citizens of Pocahontas County, West Virginia who oppose legislation leading to any form of WILD AND SCENIC designation of this river. Popular opposition to this issue is greater than the representation being sent to you at this time.

2 Could the deadline for submission of public response have been extended by sixty days from the designated November 7, 1983 deadline, a much more complete response could have been secured. Even though the original study completion date was extended more than a year, you could not extend the deadline for input of any kind for anyone concerned.

Please consider that with more time or with an earlier release of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement to the public, more opposition would be presented. We continue to muster signatures and support against changing the present status of the Greenbrier River in any form whatsoever.

Your friend,

Phillip C. Dean
Phillip C. Dean
507 Second Avenue
Marlinton, West Virginia 24954

Encl.

May God Bless

Response to:

West Virginia - Citizen Action Group

1. Your recommendation has been proposed by the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources. The proposal is feasible through Section 2 (a) (ii) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. See page 11-2.
2. The Greenbrier will remain under study status until the Congress acts on the recommendation; however, study status will terminate three years after the study report recommending designation is submitted, if the Congress fails to act.
3. The Forest Service recommends designation of all eligible segments from the headwaters to Anthony through State request for designation, and management by the State or political subdivision of the State in accordance with Section 2(a) (ii) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The Forest Service will participate with other federal, State, and other managing entities in preparation of the management plan.

WEST VIRGINIA-CITIZEN ACTION GROUP
1324 VIRGINIA STREET, EAST
CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA 25301
304/346-5891



ACTION FOR A CHANGE!



November 5, 1983

Mr. John W. Hazel
Wild and Scenic Rivers Planner
Monongahela National Forest
P.O. Box 1548
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

Dear Mr. Hazel,

RE: Greenbrier River

On behalf of the West Virginia-Citizen Action Group (WV-CAG) and the West Virginia Highlands Conservancy, I am submitting the following comments on the Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Both WV-CAG and the Highlands Conservancy are state wide public interest organizations working on environmental issues. Both organizations have been interested for a number of years in seeing the Greenbrier River protected from uncontrolled development.

The Greenbrier River is one of the most important rivers in West Virginia, and is one of the few remaining free flowing rivers left in the state. Given the high quality of recreational uses of the Greenbrier River, we support inclusion of the Greenbrier River in the National Wild and Scenic System. We also support, with some modification, the U.S. Forest Service's recommended alternative, i.e., inclusion of the river into the National System under state and/or local management.

The major modification that we are requesting that the Forest Service make in the final EIS is to extend the boundary of the scenic designation from Anthony to the U.S. Route 60 bridge at North Caldwell. This change would allow the state the possibility of concurrently managing the Greenbrier River trail and the Wild and Scenic designation with the same boundaries.

In addition to this modification we are requesting that the Forest Service take two additional steps. First, the proposed alternative would require that the state develop a management plan prior to the inclusion of the river into the National System. This will take an extended period of time. In order to protect the river from uncontrolled development while the state plan is being developed, we are requesting that the Forest Service keep the Greenbrier River under study status until the state plan has been developed.

Working in the Public Interest

3' Secondly, we are requesting that the Forest Service actively pursue the proposed alternative. Given the vocal, local opposition to including the river within the National System, it would be easy for the Forest Service to recommend that the state be the managing agency and then walk away from the controversy declaring that it is now exclusively a state problem. However, the Forest Service is a major land owner within the river corridor, has developed extensive data on the Greenbrier River as a result of completing the EIS, and is going on record as supporting the inclusion of the river in the National System. We are, therefore, requesting that the Forest Service continue to be a strong advocate for this position and use its influence with state agencies and local land owners to develop a plan that will result in designation for the Greenbrier River as Wild and Scenic.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments, and if you have any questions concerning our position, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Perry Bryant

Response to:

Jerry P. Kirk

No response necessary.



Home of the Hungry Smile
located on Rt. 3 Just Below Bluestone Dam

rt. 87, Box 3, Hinton, W. Va. 25951

November 6, 1983

Ralph F. Mame
Forest Supervisor
Monongahela National Forest
P. O. Box 1548
Elkins, W. Va. 26241

Re: Comments on proposed inclusion of Greenbrier River Into the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System.

Dear Sir:

I have read with great interest your draft environmental impact statement regarding inclusion of the Greenbrier River as a component of the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System. I appreciate this opportunity to share my comments and recommendations.

It is my personal feeling and recommendation is that the Greenbrier should certainly be included within and protected by the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System. Of the alternatives outlined I would prefer Alternative 4.

Although I am quite sure there is a great deal of consternation on the part of private landowners about federal management and land condemnations, I do not feel their feelings and fears are well founded based on past inclusions of rivers under this system. Perhaps an effort to educate and inform them on this matter would be in order.

On the other hand, to be able to protect and preserve a river system mandates that some sort of authority such as the right of condemnation be employed. Without such authority there is no legitimate guarantee of protection with even-handed justice. My past experience in trying to evoke protections for the river under provisions of the West Virginia Natural Streams Preservation Act have proven absolutely fruitless. Our West Virginia law is fraught with vagueness and contradictions to the point that it is probably valueless except to prevent the construction of high dams. It therefore would be pure folly to try and protect the river through a tool such as the West Virginia Natural Streams ~~Protection~~ ^{Preservation} Act.

Alternative 4 seems to me to be the most logical and meaningful of the alternatives.

Please keep me informed.

Sincerely,

Jerry P. Kirk

Response to:

The Pocahontas Times,
William P. McNeel, Editor

No response necessary.

The Pocahontas Times, William Price McNeel, Editor
Marlinton, W. Va. 24954

November 6, 1983

Mr. Ralph F. Mums, Forest Supervisor
Monongahela National Forest
P. O. Box 1548
Elkins, W. Va. 26241

Dear Mr. Mums:

A few brief comments in regard to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Study Report on the Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study.

First, I am pleased that the study did indicate that the Greenbrier River is eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The Greenbrier River is truly one of West Virginia's natural treasures and its assets need to be protected from over development for the present and future generations.

I find no reason to disagree with the various classifications as either scenic or recreational of the segments A, B, C, D, and E as outlined in the Report.

I also can support restricting the part of the river proposed to be included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System to the portion from Anthony north (Alternatives 4 and 5). The change in land ownership to almost totally private ownership below Anthony as compared to almost 50 - 50 private and public ownership above that point is probably a very valid reason for this restriction.

However, I would prefer to see the Forest Service recommend Alternative 4 instead of Alternative 5. Considering the strong local opposition to more federal involvement in the river by many people, particularly those owning land along the river, and the present Administration in Washington, I can, to a degree, appreciate why the Forest Service selected Alternative 5. But I am afraid that the selection of Alternative 5 will mean that nothing will be done to protect the river.

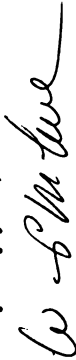
West Virginia historically has a poor record of planning for the future and at both the state and local levels inaction is the normal response to any proposal that has the least bit of opposition. The outline of events described in Alternative 5 will probably never even get started much less come to reality.

The Greenbrier River belongs to all citizens, not just to those who own land along its banks, regardless of how they might feel about it. Besides, the restrictions on condemnation once public ownership within the river corridor reaches 50% should ease the fears of landowners to some extent.

2.

I urge the Forest Service to go with Alternative 4 and take the lead in seeing that the Greenbrier River is properly preserved for the enjoyment by all, for now and in the future.

Very truly yours,



William P. McKeel, Editor

Response to:

Summers County Health Department

1. We have clarified that the twenty-nine sites listed on page A-7 are on, rather than only nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Summers Co. Health Dept.

Box 896
Hinton, W. Va. 25951
466-3388

November 7, 1983

John W. Hazel
Wild & Scenic River Planner
Monongahela National Forest
P.O. Box 1548
Elkins, WV 26241

RE: Comment on Draft
Environmental Impact Statement &
Study Report
Greenbrier Wild & Scenic River Study

Dear Sir:

The Summers County Health Department would like to make the following comment. Please note that presently the community of Hilldale-Talcott are primary polluters of the Greenbrier River in Summers County, but it should be noted that these two communities have jointly made an application for a sewage disposal system.

Also, since I am Chairperson of the Summers County Landmarks Commission, I would like to add the following comments concerning history and culture on the Greenbrier River, as concerns Summers County. Many archeological sites, too numerous to list, can be found in the files of the West Virginia Geological Survey in Morgantown, WV. Many of these sites are of extreme importance both historically and prehistorically to the Greenbrier River Valley. Please note that the Pence Springs Hotel/Prison, along with the City of Hinton, have been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The Hinton historical district is located at the mouth of the Greenbrier River, while the Pence Springs Hotel/Prison is located on Route 3, near the community of Pence Springs.

Sincerely,


Stephen D. Trail

SDT:bg

Response to:

United States Environmental Protection Agency

No response necessary.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION III

6TH AND WALNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106

NOV 07 1983

Ralph F. Mumme, Forest Supervisor
Monongahela National Forest
P.O. Box 1548
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

Re: Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study, Pocahontas, Greenbrier,
Monroe, and Summers Counties, West Virginia (D-AFS-D61032-WV)

Dear Mr. Mumme:

We have reviewed the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the above proposed project and have classified it as LO-1 in EPA's Reference Category. We have enclosed a copy of the Definition of Codes for the General Nature of EPA Comments to provide a more detailed description of this rating. Also, in accordance with our responsibilities under Section 309 of the Clean Air Act to inform the public of EPA's views on the potential environmental effects of Federally assisted actions, this rating will be published in the Federal Register.

We hope that this letter assists you in meeting your NEPA responsibilities. If we can be of further assistance, or if you have any questions, please contact us at any time.

Enclosure

Sincerely,
Ruby P. Brubaker
Ruby P. Brubaker
Chief, Analysis and Services Section

Definition of Codes for the General Nature of EPA Comments

Environmental Impact of the Action

10--Lack of Objections

EPA has no objections to the proposed action as described in the draft impact statement or suggests only minor changes in the proposed action.

ER--Environmental Reservations

EPA has reservations concerning the environmental effects of certain aspects of the proposed action. EPA believes that further study of suggested alternatives or modifications is required and has asked the originating Federal agency to reassess these aspects.

EU--Environmentally Unsatisfactory

EPA believes that the proposed action is unsatisfactory because of its potentially harmful effect on the environment. Furthermore, the Agency believes that the potential safeguards which might be utilized may not adequately protect the environment from hazards arising from this action. The Agency recommends that alternatives to the action be analyzed further (including the possibility of no action at all).

Adequacy of the Impact Statement

Category 1--Adequate

The draft impact statement adequately sets forth the environmental impact of the proposed project or action as well as alternatives reasonably available to the project or action.

Category 2--Insufficient information

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not contain sufficient information to assess fully the environmental impact of the proposed project or action. However, from the information submitted, the Agency is able to make a preliminary determination of the impact on the environment. EPA has requested that the originator provide the information that was not included in the draft statement.

Category 3--Inadequate

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not adequately assess the environmental impact of the proposed project or action, or that the statement inadequately analyzes reasonably available alternatives. The Agency has requested more information and analysis concerning the potential environmental hazards and has asked that substantial revision be made to the draft statement.

If a draft impact statement is assigned a Category 3, ordinarily no rating will be made of the project or action, since a basis does not generally exist on which to make such a determination.

Response to:

Mrs. Jean E. Holmes

No response necessary.

- The Secretary of Interior would then submit the proposal to the Secretaries of Agriculture and Army, the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, and heads of other affected federal agencies for review and comment as required in Section 4(c) of the Act.

- Finally, upon Secretarial approval of the State's request, the Greenbrier would be added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System by publishing notice in the Federal Register.

This approach provides protection for the Greenbrier River in the National System while providing a comprehensive and working management plan prior to designation. It retains control of the river at State and local level and should eliminate public apprehension associated with federal management.

Alternative 5 most closely represents the interest of the State of West Virginia. The Department of Natural Resources' written preliminary position and the State representative for wild and scenic river studies cooperating on the Greenbrier study have indicated support for designation upstream from Caldwell. The State has particular interest in the stretch of river from Caldwell to Durbin. The Greenbrier River Trail, Seneca State Forest and camping facilities, Calvin Price State Forest, Watoga State Park, the Cass Scenic Railroad, and the old Chessie System Railroad right-of-way parallel this stretch of river, and are now under Department of Natural Resource's management.

Alternative 5 is like Alternative 4 in responding to issues and concerns, except that Alternative 5 provides no basis for public fear or perceived threat of their loss of rights and/or condemnation with federal management of the river in the Wild and Scenic River System.

I highly approve of alternative
'5' and commend the study -
as does my husband. We are
property owners - on the River Greenbrier
near Marlinton.

Yours sincerely
Jean E Holmes. (Mrs)

Response to:

Virginia Steele

1. The Forest Service prefers Alternative 5 because of its overall response to all of the issues. There are tradeoffs from selecting any of the alternatives. The alternative that responds "best" to all of the issues is a matter of judgement, since all alternatives respond in different degrees to each of the issues.

(415) 848-6996
P. O. Box 7023
Berkeley, Ca. 94707
November 21, 1983

TO: John W. Hazel, Wild & Scenic Rivers Planner
Monongahela National Forest
P. O. Box 1548, Elkins, W. Va. 26241

FROM: Virginia Steele Teacher of Homebound & Hospitalized Children
& Young People (K-8, through Sr. High School)
Berkeley Public Schools, Berkeley, Calif.

or
c/o Postmaster Native of Alderson, Greenbrier Co., W. Va.
Hillsboro, Pocahontas County Owner of historic farm property on east side
West Virginia of Greenbrier River (Burnside) at Hillsboro
and an old farm 7 miles from river, on
Tilda Fork of Stamping Creek, Mill Point,
Pocahontas Co., W. Va.

RE: Response to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Study Report on
The Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River Study

Specific conclusion naming which of the five proposed alternatives
regarding the addition of the Greenbrier River to the National Wild and
Scenic River System I support:

I MOST STRONGLY URGE AND SUPPORT ALTERNATIVE NO. 2;

FULL DESIGNATION OF THE RIVER FROM THE HEADWATERS TO THE MOUTH
UNDER FEDERAL MANAGEMENT

Please note that the historic property I own at old Burnside Station
near Hillsboro lies on the Greenbrier River.

Virginia Steele

I am writing this as I watch the T-V movie The Day After regarding the nuclear destruction of an American City. My students will be talking about it tomorrow.

My mind moves from considering our massive investment in destruction for the purpose of supposed security and preservation of our country, to the preservation of one beautiful, natural mountain river. My belief is that as we care and show concern for what is valuable that is close to us, in a spirit of sharing that value with concern for others, we develop capacity for dealing with the greater preservations that are crucial to our whole earth.

I have a perspective on preservation that has been affected by experience as an onlooker, with war, beginning with hearing first-hand accounts of the Civil War from a soldier in that war--my grandfather; from having worked at the Army General Hospital, Ashford, at White Sulphur Springs during World War II, having a brother in the Korean War, young friends in Vietnam, some still living with the effects of Agent Orange.

This will not be the condensed, well-thought-out statement with references to support and emphasize my position, that I would like to present. I am a public school teacher of young people in distressing life situations, overwhelmed with the demands of that work, and the demands and paperwork of my personal life.

Because I know how overloaded most citizens are in work, paperwork, seeking health care, filling out forms, paying taxes & tax forms; or worse, looking for work, losing jobs, being shifted in assignments or in location that causes a move of residence, or moving to look for work, or to find a place to live, or a place to live more cheaply... I find it hard to believe that Alternative No. 5, stipulating management by one of the most economically depressed states in the Union, or management by political subdivisions of that state, or a combination of both, could really successfully take place to achieve the desired preservation of the Greenbrier River. I think people don't have the time or income or the residential stability to take part in a serious effort at managing this state and national resource, or to be able to coordinate the work of the number of political units involved.

I have heard a report of one county commission that spent time and effort to get focused and consider issues, then members left, new members took their place and all the information, focus and work had to be started again...with the possibility of this happening over again.

This leads me to conclude that an agency with experience, a single-agency management, would be the most effective to get the river preservation established.

Some of the fears of local citizens about government constraints and management are legitimate concerns that need to be addressed or given hope for redress. Some of the resistance to Federal management that I've had personal experience with is a "weighty" land owner on the river not wanting to be restrained from using the river as his garbage dump.

Europe and Asia are full of examples of "lost streams." The new country, the great democracy, is in its greatest struggle with apathy, special interests, ordinary citizens in situations of overwork and overload, situations of no work and its overload, with transiency, uncertainty, depressed people with a sense of what difference does anything make--caring just hurts. It will be a very easy thing to let this beautiful river and the river valley go down the drain--a local, a state, a national resource wasted.

One American woman, Lucy Morgan, from her home in the North Carolina mountains, rallied people to the cause of preserving and bringing access to the Blue Ridge mountains, and was the motivating force behind the Blue Ridge Parkway. Theodore Roosevelt's vision

of preserving some of the awesome scenery of this country for all citizens, elicits a monumental debt of gratitude.

I am in contact with many young foreign children who go to Berkeley public schools, many whose parents are studying or teaching at the University; Japanese, Chinese, Brazilian, French, Italian, Syrian, Australian, Iranian, Puerto Rican, Canadian (I am not speaking here of the Southeast Asian refugees). Most are well off enough to strike out to see the country first thing. And the first long trip is to Yellowstone. Yet I have children who grew up in Berkeley flats who've never been the four miles to the top of the Berkeley hills to look out over the Bay.

I want that Greenbrier River preserved and cared for so its beauty will be there for the children of the Greenbrier Valley, of the state of W. Va., and for those from that east coast urban corridor, that are not now having a chance to see their own country. I'm for assuming that we are smart enough not to blow ourselves up (barely, if), and that we should keep our heads and preserve and plan for our children's future.

I once had a very extensively-researched article "The Legends of John Henry" published in Wonderful West Virginia, in two parts; Oct. & Nov., 1972. My notes and material were to be microfilmed at the W. Va. Univ. library, where they are on file. The C & O tunnel where the contest with the steam drill was believed to be held, is at Talcott, ten miles below Alderson the town which has preserved its old bridge as a walkway across that river and which offers one of the most beautiful scenes in the world of the river and the mountains... stunningly photographed by Arnot Hyde, Jr., now editor of Wonderful West Virginia, and published in its July 1983 issue.

I urge that the historic, scenic, still untrammelled length of the river be given a full designation to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, under Federal management.

Were the river given Federal protection, and local citizens and land owners were dissatisfied with the results, changes could be made. It undoubtedly would not be easy. But if this is a democracy, it could be done. On the other hand, if that beautiful river and valley is lost to the general citizenry and the country because of lethargy, lack of care and concern, misplaced individualism, physical deterioration, or from the random clutter of poverty and economic depression, or by the purchase and denial of accessibility by the seclusive affluent, from whom it is most likely ever to be recovered for public use...it will stay lost.

I'm willing for my views, hopes, and wishes for a river plan to be compromised, if it's the only way for consideration of others views, hopes and wishes. But I certainly don't want mine compromised on the basis of fair consideration, then I find out later that the power of some special interest, or the power of no interest was really what compromised mine.

I grew up in Alderson, W. Va.--on the Greenbrier River. I was one of eight children of parents who gave their lives for their children and for their community. My mother died at my eighth birthday, but I remember her work with the Mothers Club, the 4-H Club (her uncle, my great-uncle, a superintendent of schools in Monroe County, started the corn clubs that became the 4-H Club), the churches, getting the Chautauqua summer circuit to Alderson, clothes and food to families in need, the respect and concern black citizens had for her because she had that for them.

My father traveled, sold fertilizer to dealers throughout southern West Virginia, taught an overflowing men's Bible class, was always standing up for the underdog, worked to make better schools, getting help to those needing it, had been a teacher as had my mother, and when he established a memorial award at the high school in my mother's name, the criteria he drew up on which the award would be based, listed academic achievement, leadership, and other expected ones, but the one which carried far the most weight was--success under difficulty. An Appalachian requisite.

My father and mother taught all their eight children to swim, in the Greenbrier River, took us all camping, swimming, fishing, Sunday afternoon driving along the river. We traipsed after my father in the woods as he hunted, partly for recreation, but also for provender. My mother picked greens, taught us plants and wild flowers. My father brought home beaver poles. We were a live-in Nature Class in constant action. And what that did for us, for our minds, our bodies, and our spirits, I'd like to see possible for the children who are coming on. We have to see that it's possible. It won't just happen.

My brothers were in World War II and Korea. My younger sister and I worked at the Army hospital in White Sulphur Springs during World War II. We have lived lives experiencing the great social conditions and upheavals, the personal tragedies that human existence can bring...and all of us draw on those early experiences of joy and connectedness with the earth and the beauty of the earth as we knew it in that Greenbrier River valley. a great sustaining force in our lives.

Virginia Steele

APPENDIX L
RECREATION USE PROJECTIONS

The following individuals, experienced in forest and outdoor recreation, reviewed the process used to project recreation use by alternatives, and commented on the process approach and logic:

- Mr. John Ballantyne
USFS Recreation Staff Officer, Retired
Elkins, West Virginia
- Mr. Carl Gebhardt, Forest Planner
White Mountain National Forest
Laconia, New Hampshire
- Mr. Stephen W. Goodwin, Planner
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
Division of Natural Areas and Preserves
Columbus, Ohio
- Mr. Ed Hay, Planner
USDI, National Park Service
Mid-Atlantic Region
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- Mr. Earl C. Leatherberry
USFS
North Central Forest Experimental Station
St. Paul, Minnesota
- Mr. David W. Lime
USFS
North Central Forest Experimental Station
St. Paul, Minnesota
- Mr. Robert Mathis
Assistant Chief of Planning
Parks and Recreation
West Virginia Department of Natural Resources
Charleston, West Virginia
- Mr. C. B. Yearout, Co-Chairman
Mountain-Dominion RC&D Area
Princeton, West Virginia

MONONGAHELA NATIONAL FOREST
P. O. BOX 1548
ELKINS, WEST VIRGINIA 26241

2370

January 12, 1982

Dear _____:

We are projecting recreation use figures for the Greenbrier River Wild and Scenic River Study. One basic problem was to devise a reasonable approach to account for recreation use attributed to a river receiving national attention by being placed in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Enclosed is the procedure we plan to use. Will you please review this procedure? I will telephone you during the first week of February to get your impression. I would like to have your ideas and impression of whether this approach seems reasonable. Thank you.

Sincerely,

JOHN W. HAZEL
Wild and Scenic
Rivers Planner

Enclosure

RECREATION USE PROJECTIONS
FOR GREENBRIER RIVER
WILD AND SCENIC RIVER STUDY
TO BE USED IN THE
PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS NED ACCOUNT

I. Calculate recreation use in river study corridor in 1980.

A. Compare to recreation use on Monongahela National Forest.

- 1) Total use on MNF in 1980 = 1,200,000 visitor days (VD's).
- 2) Total acreage on MNF = 840,000 acres.
- 3) Visitor day use per acre in 1980 on MNF = $\frac{1,200,000}{840,000} = 1.4$ VD/acre.

B. Assumptions

- 1) Within river study corridor the demand for recreation activity will be the same on any one acre regardless whether it is National Forest, State, or Private.
- 2) Greenbrier River corridor use per acre would be higher than the 1.4 for Monongahela general forest area. Use 2.0 VD's/acre for corridor.

C. Calculated recreation use in river corridor in 1980 = 47,885 (acres in corridor) x 2.0 VD's/acre = 95,770 = 96 MVD's in 1980.

II. Project recreation use in river study corridor in year 2000, without Wild and Scenic River designation.

A. Data from Table 48, Page 117, of Recreation Activities Supply, Needs and Demand for Greenbrier River Basin, WVDNR Comprehensive Survey of the Greenbrier River Basin, 1973.

	<u>VALUES IN ANNUAL RECREATION DAYS</u>				
<u>ACTIVITY</u>	SWIMMING	BOATING	PICNICKING	CAMPING	TOTAL
1980	275,912	102,480	117,100	21,594	517,086
2000	413,868	187,880	175,650	34,550	811,948

Percent increase over a 20 year period, 1980 to 2000, in total recreation use is $\frac{(811,948 - 517,086)}{517,086} = 57.0\%$

This represents 2.85% per year (not compounded) for period 1980 to 2000.

B. Data from Table 3.2, pages 100 and 101, *An Assessment of the Forest and Range Land Situation in the United States, RPA.*

<u>Activity</u>	<u>% Increase in Use from 1977 to 2000</u>
Camping Developed	80%
Camping Dispersed	61%
Hiking	49%
Nature Study	46%
Picnicking	40%
Canoeing	82%
Other Boating	64%
Swimming	50%
	59% average (unweighted) percent increase in recreation for time period 1977 to 2000.

This represents 2.57% per year (not compounded) for period 1977 to 2000.

C. Value of 2.85% per year calculated from Greenbrier River Basin data. Value of 2.57% per year calculated from RPA data, similar.

Average of 2 calculations = $(2.85 + 2.57) \div 2 = 2.7\%$ per year.

D. Project use in corridor in year 2000 with calculated percent per year increase.

$(96,000 \text{ VD's use in 1980}) (0.027) (20 \text{ years}) + (96,000 \text{ VD's}) = 147,840 = 148 \text{ MVD's in 2000 without designation.}$

III. Breakdown of total recreation by activity type. Recreation activity type percents recorded on Monongahela National Forest. These are adjusted to better reflect river corridor and greater emphasis on water related activity in corridor.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Monongahela N.F.</u>	<u>Adjusted River Corridor</u>
Camping	35%	35%
Picnicking	3	5
Hunting	7	10
Fishing	12	20
Swimming	2	
Hiking	14	10
ORV	4	
Auto Tour	22	
Boating		15
Other		5 includes swimming, bicycling; nature study, etc.
	<hr/> 99	100

Breakdown of projected recreation use in study corridor in year 2000 by activity.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>% of Total</u>		<u>Total MVD's in 2000</u>		<u>MVD's</u>
Camping	.35	x	148	=	51.8
Picnicking	.05	x	148	=	7.4
Hunting	.10	x	148	=	14.8
Fishing	.20	x	148	=	29.6
Hiking	.10	x	148	=	14.8
Boating	.15	x	148	=	22.2
Other	.05	x	148	=	7.4
					<u>148 MVD's</u>

IV. Build base to project recreation use in river corridor in year 2000 with Wild and Scenic designation.

- A. Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area designated in 1965. Assume attraction to specially designated national area would be similar to nationally designated wild and scenic river. It's within same geographical area. NRA is within 7 miles of headwaters of the Greenbrier River. Recreation opportunity by activity type would be similar.

Most recreation planners agree that national designation of an area (NRA, Wilderness, or Wild and Scenic River) generates an increase in use over what normally could be expected without designation. But the rate of growth is not as great after the first 5 to 7 years following designation. The NRA has been in existence 16 years. Data on recreation use of area by activity has been collected since 1976. Trend line analysis, linear regression, has been used to project use in NRA in year 2000.

Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks NRA Data:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>2000</u>
Camping	50.4	59.0	58.2	63.9	66.1	139.4
Picnicking	3.2	3.1	3.7	4.0	5.1	14.2
Hunting	5.6	6.8	5.8	6.8	6.8	11.6
Fishing	11.0	20.8	21.9	28.3	22.5	88.0
Hiking	5.5	5.8	5.8	9.5	8.5	28.4
Other	3.0	3.3	5.1	4.9	5.1	17.0

- B. Calculate percent increase in projected use in NRA by activity in period 1980 to 2000.

Camping	$(139.4 - 66.1) \div 66.1 = 1.109 =$	110.9%
Picnicking		178.4%
Hunting		70.6%
Fishing		291.1%
Hiking		233.6%
Other		234.1%

Assuming increase will be similar to a Greenbrier Wild and Scenic River because same geographical area, similar recreation activity opportunities, same period of time 1980 to 2000.

C. Need boating percent.

Assume increase in percent would be a function of the interest for the activity. Boating use represents 15% of total use in corridor. Fishing and hiking represent 20% and 10%. Have projected increase in use for fishing and hiking, interpolate for boating.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>% Total Recreation Use</u>	<u>% Increase 1980-2000</u>
Hiking	10	233.6
Boating	15	x
Fishing	20	291.1

$x = 262.4\%$

V. Project recreation use in river corridor in year 2000 with Wild and Scenic River full designation.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>1980 Use</u>	<u>% Increase from 1980 to 2000</u>	<u>Projected Use</u>
Camping	33.6 MVD's	110.9	70.9 MVD's
Picnicking	4.8	178.4	13.4
Hunting	9.6	70.6	16.4
Fishing	19.2	291.1	75.1
Hiking	9.6	233.6	32.0
Boating	14.4	262.4	52.2
Other	4.8	234.1	16.0

VI. Test to see if projections for maximum use, corridor with full designation, seem reasonable and possible.

A. <u>Camping in corridor</u>	<u>MVD's</u>	=	<u>PAOT's</u> ^{1/}
1980	33.6	=	630
2000 w/o designation	51.8	=	971
2000 w/designation	70.9	=	1329

Existing facilities in 1980 total 915 PAOT's. Camping facilities planned are small 12 site campgrounds with 5 people per site or 60 PAOT's.

1/

PAOT = People at one time, measure of desirable use of site or facility, carrying capacity.

Design Load = (0.75) (Estimated VD's) (.50)/20 = PAOT's projected use in corridor without designation in year 2000.

971 PAOT's (no designation) - 915 PAOT's (existing) = 56 PAOT's.

Need one 60 PAOT campground to satisfy projected use in corridor without designation in year 2000.

1329 PAOT's (full designation) - 915 PAOT's (existing) = 414

Need 7 campsites (414 ÷ 60 = 6.9) to satisfy projected use in corridor with designation in year 2000.

Planned

West Fork	USFS	60 PAOT's
Cass	WVDNR	60
Buckeye	USFS	60
Caldwell	PVT	60
Alderson	PVT	60
Hinton	PVT	60
Shelters along Hike-Bike Trails	WVDNR	<u>60</u> 420 PAOT's

915 PAOT's existing + 420 PAOT's planned = 1335, enough to handle projected use of 1329 in 2000 with full designation.

B. Picnicking in corridor.

	<u>MVD's</u>	<u>PAOT's</u>
1980	4.8	90
2000 w/o designation	7.4	139
2000 w/designation	13.4	251

Existing picnic facilities in 1980 = 310 PAOT's. Enough to handle projected 215 with full designation.

C. Hunting

	<u>MVD's</u>	<u>PAOT's</u>
1980	9.6	180
2000 w/o designation	14.8	278
2000 w/designation	16.4	308

15,029 acres public land in corridor for hunting. Assume 20% of private land will be available by owner permission or by owners themselves. 20% of 32,856 = 6,571 acres.
 + 15,029 acres
21,600 total available to hunters.

50 acres per hunter needed: 21,600/50 = 432 PAOT sufficient to handle projected 308 with full designation in 2000.

D. Fishing

	<u>MVD's</u>	<u>PAOT's</u>
1980	19.2	360
2000 w/o designation	29.6	555
2000 w/designation	75.1	1408

199 miles river x 10 fishermen per miles - 1990 PAOT's sufficient to handle 1408 projected with full designation in 2000.

E. Hiking

	<u>MVD's</u>	<u>PAOT's</u>
1980	9.6	180
2000 w/o designation	14.8	278
2000 w/designation	32.0	600

124 miles of existing trail x 5 people per mile = 620 PAOT available now, sufficient.

F. Boating

	<u>MVD's</u>	<u>PAOT's</u>
1980	14.4	270
2000 w/o designation	22.2	416
2000 w/designation	52.2	979

172 miles boatable water.

106 miles full accessible through FS or State
33 miles accessible in 2000 across private (50% of 66)
 139 miles accessible in 2000 w/o designation.

139 miles x 2½ people/boat x 2 boats per mile = 695 PAOT's sufficient to meet use without designation.

172 miles x 2½ x 2 = 860 PAOT's with full accessible river and full designation in 2000. Still short projected need of 979 PAOT's.

(979 PAOT's) / (172 miles) (2½) = 2.3 boats per mile what would expect with 979 PAOT's, acceptable.

Can boat 172 miles April - June and September - October
 Can boat 86 miles July - August

(172 miles) (150 days) = 25,800 mile days
 (86 miles) (60 days) = 5,160 mile days
 30,960 mile days total/year

52,200 people (VD's) projected in 2000 with designation =
30,960 miles total during year.

1.7 people/mile during boating season.

1.7 people/2.5 people per boat = 0.7 boat per mile
 reasonable.

G. Other Recreation

	<u>MVD's</u>	<u>PAOT's</u>
1980	4.8	90
2000 w/designation	7.4	139
2000 w/o designation	16.0	300

47,885 acres in study corridor. Assume need 100 acres per
 other recreation use. 479 PAOT's available. Sufficient to
 meet use with designation.

VII. Project recreation use in river corridor in year 2000 for 2
 other alternative designations:

Alternative 3 - 186 miles designation
 Alternative 4 - 133 miles designation

A. Camping

	<u>MVD's</u>	<u>PAOT's</u>
w/o designation in 2000	51.8	971
w/full designation in 2000	70.9	1329

Alternative 3 - loose 2 cabins at Seneca State Forest
 (10 PAOT's). All other facilities existing and planned in
 full designation will be included in this alternative.
 1329 - 10 = 1319 PAOT's = 70.3 MVD's for Alternative 3.

Alternative 4 - All facilities existing and planned in full
 designation, to Anthony are included. Caldwell facility
 close enough to Alternative 4 corridor to receive use
 generated by Wild and Scenic River designation. Forgo
 Hinton and Alderson sites.

1329 Full designation PAOT's
120 Hinton and Alderson sites PAOT's =
 1209 = 64.5 MVD's for Alternative 4.

Alternative 4 has 30,700 acres in corridor
 represents 64% of study corridor (47,885).

Alternative 3 has 44,397 acres in corridor represents 93% of study corridor (47,885).

In alternative 4 can expect to get 64% of projected use of full designation alternative and in addition a 36% of the projected use without designation in 2000.

$(.64) (70.9 \text{ MVD's with designation}) + (.36) (51.8 \text{ MVD's w/o}) = 64.0 \text{ MVD's}$ Value close to previously projected value of 64.5, checks.

In alternative 3, same rationale with 93% and 7%.

$(.93) (70.9) + (.07) (51.8) = 69.5 \text{ MVD's}$ Value close to previously projected value of 70.3, checks.

B. Picnicking

	<u>MVD's</u>	<u>PAOT's</u>
w/o designation in 2000	7.4	139
w/designation in 2000	13.4	251
Alternative 4 - $(.64) (13.4) + (.36) (7.4)$	= 11.3 MVD's	
Alternative 3 - $(.93) (13.4) + (.07) (7.4)$	= 13.0 MVD's	

C. Hunting

	<u>MVD's</u>	<u>PAOT's</u>
w/o designation	14.8	278
w/full designation	16.4	308
Alternative 4 $(.64) (16.4) + (.36) (14.8)$	= 15.8 MVD's	
Alternative 3 $(.93) (16.4) + (.07) (14.8)$	= 16.3 MVD's	

D. Fishing

	<u>MVD's</u>	<u>PAOT's</u>
w/o designation	29.6	555
w/designation	75.1	1408

Fishing directly related to accessibility to the river.

Alternative 4 - 146 miles of river accessible by public land (133 miles N.F. and addition 13 miles by Hike-Bike trail). Assume 20% of private land available by owner permission or owner use. $(.20) (53 \text{ remaining miles}) = 11 \text{ miles}$. $(146 \text{ miles} + 11 \text{ miles}) / 199 \text{ miles total} = 79\% \text{ river accessible with this alternative having W \& S designation. } (.79) (75.1 \text{ MVD's full designation}) = 59.3 \text{ MVD's for Alternative 4.}$

Alternative 3 - 186 miles of river accessible by public to good fishing waters. (13 miles good fishing eliminated from 199 mile total because water level fluctuations due to dry reservoir) $186/199 = 0.93$.

$(.93) (75.1 \text{ MVD's full designation}) = 69.8 \text{ MVD's}$.

Alternative 4 - $(.64) (75.1) + (.36) (29.6) = 58.4 \text{ MVD's}$ similar value to previously projected value of 59.3, check.

Alternative 3 - $(.93) (75.1) + (.07) (29.6) = 71.9 \text{ MVD's}$ similar value to previously projected value of 69.8, check.

E. Hiking

	<u>MVD's</u>	<u>PAOT's</u>
w/o designation in 2000	14.8	278
w/designation in 2000	32.0	600

Greenbrier River Hike-Bike trail is entirely included in all alternatives. Alternative 4 designation has all of trail in it. Can expect use to be same as in full designation, 32.0 MVD's.

In alternative 3 would loose 13 miles of trail, but it would be reconstructed in another location as a mitigation to construction of dry reservoir. Can expect use to be same as in full designation, 32.0 MVD's.

F. Boating

	<u>MVD's</u>	<u>PAOT's</u>
w/o designation in 2000	22.2	416
w/designation in 2000	52.2	979

Alternative 3 - the full 172 miles of boatable river would still be available as in full designation alternative. Would expect 52.2 MVD's.

Alternative 4 - As in fishing, boating use is dependent on access to river. 106 miles of boatable water available on F.S. or State land. Assume 50% of remaining private land accessible by owner permission, owner use, or bridge crossings. $(.50) (66) = 33$ (106 miles + 33 miles)/172 total boatable = .81.

$(.81) (52.2 \text{ MVD's full designation}) = 42.3 \text{ MVD's}$.

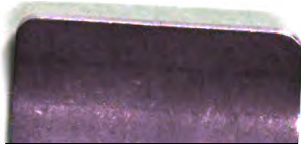
$(.64) (52.2) + (.36) (22.2) = 41.4 \text{ MVD's}$ similar to previously projected value of 42.3, check.

G. Other Recreation

	<u>MVD's</u>	<u>PAOT's</u>
w/o designation in 2000	7.4	139
w/designation in 2000	16.0	300
Alternative 4 - (.64) (16.0) + (.36) (7.4) =	12.9 MVD's	
Alternative 3 - (.93) (16.0) + (.07) (7.4) =	15.4 MVD's	

VIII. Summary of Projections of Recreation Use in Study Corridor in year 2000.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>MVD's</u>			
	<u>Alternative 1 No Designation</u>	<u>Alt. 2 199 miles Designation</u>	<u>Alt. 3 186 miles Designation</u>	<u>Alt. 4 133 miles Designation</u>
Camping	51.8	70.9	70.3	64.5
Picnicking	7.4	13.4	13.0	11.3
Hunting	14.8	16.4	16.3	15.8
Fishing	29.6	75.1	69.8	59.3
Hiking	14.8	32.0	32.0	32.0
Boating	22.2	52.2	52.2	42.3
Other	<u>7.4</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>15.4</u>	<u>12.9</u>
	148.0 MVD's	276.0 MVD's	269.0 MVD's	238.1 MVDs



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1



